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Sub-Saharan Africa Report

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ANGOLA

ARMS BUILD-UP, POSSIBLE MAJOR CLASHES WITH RSA DISCUSSED

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 25 Jan 87 p 5

[Article by Brendan Seery]

[Text]

WINDHOEK — A major clash may be looming between the South African Defence Force and the Angolan Government forces, Fapla.

Foreign diplomats in Pretoria are known to be watching the situation with concern.

In the past few months there has been a significant build-up of weaponry in southern Angola, involving both the ground and air arms of the MPLA forces.

Early this month the commander of the South West Africa Territory Force, Major-General Georg Meiring, said the increase in conventional arms had made the Angolan forces "arrogant".

He warned that it might be only a matter of time before the Angolans felt able to challenge the security forces on or over Angolan territory.

The Angolan air force was particularly confident, he said. Its radar net could now watch air

traffic in northern Namibia. "If they think they can take on our aircraft, they will."

Four years ago SAAF Mirage fighters shot down two Angolan MiG-21s while a South African cross-border operation was in progress.

Since then, however, the Angolan air force has been considerably strengthened.

According to the SWATF, the Angolan military build-up has considerably strengthened the Fapla "umbrella" under which Swapo insurgents increasingly find shelter.

This week the SWATF headquarters revealed what it said was further evidence of increasing co-operation between Swapo and Fapla.

According to an official communique, a band of Swapo insurgents had fled back into southern Angola after unsuccessfully mortaring the northern Namibian town of Onhangwena early on Sunday morning.

The band headed

straight for the Angolan town of Nemacunde, a Fapla strongpoint.

SWATF soldiers abandoned the chase when it became apparent where the insurgents were going.

Perhaps Nemacunde was on General Meiring's mind on Friday when he delivered his farewell address as outgoing commander of the territorial force. He said that while the SADF and SWATF were planning no operations against Fapla, they would take action against terrorists wherever they hid.

Security force commanders must be itching to get at towns such as Nemacunde where Swapo appears to have set up safe bases. But the strength of Fapla garrisons make them tough nuts to crack.

The lives of white national servicemen would certainly be on the line during such actions. And that may not be a comfortable prospect at all for the politicians in the run-up to the South African elections.

/9317

CSO: 3400/996

SOVIET COOPERATION IN EDUCATION VIEWED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 12 Nov 86 p 12

[Unattributed report: "Soviet Cabinet Minister Acknowledges Education Successes in Angola"]

[Text] Moscow, ANGOP--Gennadiy Yagodin, minister of higher and secondary specialized education of the USSR, said in this city that Soviet-Angolan cooperation in the field of education is already traditional, inasmuch as it began during the national liberation struggle of the Angolan people.

Gennadiy Yagodin--who is also a member of the Central Committee of the CPSU--pointed to the accord concluded between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Angola in May 1976 concerning bilateral cooperation with respect to the advanced training of specialists and the training of skilled workers.

"During these 10 years," he declared, "the training of Angolan citizens at the centers of higher learning and secondary specialized education in the Soviet Union--and the scientific, technical, and economic assistance in the creation and support of national centers for education--have been carried out in conformity with the protocols of cultural and scientific cooperation."

The Soviet minister explained that to date more than 1,000 Angolan students have pursued their studies in the Soviet Union, specializing in medicine, engineering, education, agricultural science, and other fields.

He spoke of the efforts undertaken by the Soviet Union to establish in Angola seven vocational training centers that have already trained more than 4,000 specialists.

Yagodin described as positive the visit he made in April of this year to the People's Republic of Angola, and cited the protocol signed between his country and the People's Republic concerning the training of Angolan cadres at the institutions of higher and secondary specialized education in the Soviet Union for the period 1986-1995.

Moreover, he expressed the view that the total number of Angolan citizens studying in the Soviet Union is increasing every year--from 330 in 1986 to 500 in 1993-95--and that the number of Angolan students and graduate students will double during that period.

The Soviet minister also emphasized that his country will help to establish an institute of the land, attached to Agostinho Neto University, together with a school of social sciences, an agricultural secondary school, and seven centers for vocational technical training in other fields.

He also announced an increase in the number of Soviet teachers working in the People's Republic of Angola; the sending of educational materials and scientific books; and the establishment--within the framework of bilateral cooperation--of courses for retraining Angolan specialists who were trained originally in the Soviet Union.

Gennadiy Yagodin expressed his satisfaction at the changes that have been carried out in Angola during the period following independence. He cited "illiteracy" as a shortcoming that is being corrected at an accelerated pace en route to the goal of universal elementary education.

He likewise voiced his pleasure at the increase in the number of intellectuals who--coming from all social strata and especially from the ranks of young workers and peasants--are being trained to an ever higher level of academic achievement.

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CSO: 3442/76

ANGOLA

BULGARIA DONATES RADIOS, OFFICE SUPPLIES

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 8 Nov 86 p 1

[Article by L.S.: "Bulgaria Makes Donation to Angola"]

[Text] A donation valued at \$150,000 was made yesterday by the Bulgarian Government to the People's Republic of Angola, in the person of its ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary accredited to our country, Kamen Ivechev.

The donation--consisting principally of office supplies, radio equipment, recorders, and clothing--was delivered at a ceremony during which Dino Matross, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee for Judicial and State Organs, expressed gratitude for the gesture of solidarity that the fraternal people of the People's Republic of Bulgaria have just made toward the Angolan people.

Dino Matross also emphasized the fact that this donation "is an expression of the healthy state of our relations at all levels." He went on to say that the supplies received will help to carry forward efficiently the work that has been undertaken throughout the national territory as part of the process of renewing the mandates of the organs of the people's power in the RPA [People's Republic of Angola].

The Bulgarian ambassador, for his part, called the delivery of the donated supplies--which took place in one of the halls of the Congress Building--an "expression of solidarity by the Bulgarian people for the people of Angola," noting that it coincided with the 69th anniversary of the October Revolution (which was observed yesterday).

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CSO: 3442/76

FAPLA DISPLAYS CAPTURED MATERIEL

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 13 Nov 86 p 1

[Article by Aderito Quizunda: "FAPLA Capture Puppets, Substantial Quantity of Materiel, in Recent Months"]

[Text] A considerable quantity of armament seized, many hundreds of prisoners captured, and 600 puppets slain are the result of a complex of actions carried out by the glorious FAPLA in the provinces of Moxico, Kuando-Kubango, and Huambo during the period from August to October of this year.

These data were disclosed yesterday by Paulino Pinto Joao, director of the Department of Information and Propaganda of the Central Committee [DIP of the CC], at a press conference in Luanda.

The director of the DIP of the CC further stated that an analysis of the evolution of the military and political situation in the past 3 months enables us to conclude that "the effort of the Reagan administration to implement the plans to stifle our people's revolution" is steadily expanding.

This situation is corroborated by the fact that a large-scale propaganda campaign has been mounted from the United States of America with the aim of convincing world public opinion that "UNITA" is a valid instrumentality for the solution of our domestic problems and even those of the southern region of the African continent.

"However," this party official added, "our government's basic policy is very clear, and its implementation will result inevitably in the political and military annihilation of the little group of puppets known as 'UNITA,' for--as Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos has made very clear--we do not want any lackeys in our ranks."

Presentation of Prisoners

In the course of the meeting between the representatives of the domestic and foreign press, the director of the DIP of the CC presented a number of individuals captured in recent months by the FAPLA.

Six of their number had come forward voluntarily: a fact that demonstrates the recognition--among the ranks of the puppets--of the humanitarian policy of clemency instituted by our government.

It will also be recalled that most of the compatriots presented on this occasion had entered the ranks of "UNITA" after being kidnaped from their villages: a fact that makes it very clear they did not surrender voluntarily to that little group of puppets in the service of international imperialism.

Display of Captured Armament

After the presentation of the group of compatriots captured by our FAPLA, those present examined the display of a part of the quantity of armament seized from the "UNITA" gang of puppets and from the South African army.

Of this quantity of armament--which consists of two Land Rovers of British manufacture; two Unimogs; one emergency hospital; missile launchers; recoilless guns; antiaircraft guns; automatic weapons; and other materiel--the greater portion came from the NATO countries and China, but a substantial part was captured from the South African army during its most recent attempt to occupy the town of Cuito Cuanavale in Kuando-Kubango Province.

This fact eloquently demonstrates that the South African army is directly involved in the various actions against positions of our defense and security forces.

He further reaffirmed what has been stated by our leaders--and particularly by Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos--concerning the severe blows that our defense and security forces are dealing to the enemies of our revolution. And the director of the DIP of the CC took the occasion to point out once again that "the racists of South Africa should realize that they can no longer continue with impunity these acts of aggression against our native soil as had been the case in years past, because the FAPLA--as a result of their growth in all aspects [balance of sentence illegible].

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CSO: 3442/76

WEAPONS CAPTURED FROM UNITA DESCRIBED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 16 Nov 86 p 3

[Article by Lollo Agostinho]

[Excerpt] The large quantity of war material seized from the enemy by the FAPLA during the period between August and October in the provinces of Moxico, Kuando-Kubango, and Huambo and put on public display in front of the Cinema Atlantico is but one more irrefutable proof of the direct military intervention of the South African armed forces which are complemented--in the manner of a dog being led around by the collar--by a handful of Angolan traitors (dis)organized into the orchestra called UNITA.

Following are some of the types, trade marks, patents, and countries of manufacture involved in this arsenal of weapons, much of which was seized in Kuando-Kubango Province during the attempt by the South African racist war machine to occupy Cuito-Cuanavale: eight AKM of Chinese origin; two G-3 Supers (France); one G-3 Super (USA); HK-21's (France); four rocket launchers (Chinese); antipersonnel grenades; devices for detonation by traction; one antiaircraft bazooka; one Fagot ground-to-air missile; dynamite; TNT bricks; three communications radios of South African manufacture; magnetic mines; six 60-millimeter mortars of South African origin; two B-12 mortars and a 106-millimeter long-range antitank mortar, both types of Chinese manufacture; piercing and incendiary shells; two 127-millimeter rockets; one napalm bomb; one Land Rover, which carried an antitank gun; two Unimogues; and one gigantic vehicle (trademark Deutz) of South African manufacture that served as an emergency hospital and had very heavy armor plating, bulletproof window glass, and a maximum carrying capacity of 38,000 kilograms.

In addition to the material expenditures made by the RPA [People's Republic of Angola] to defend its sovereignty and integrity, some questions may logically be asked: How many human lives did these weapons destroy? Against whom was this array of deadly objects targeted--these weapons that the FAPLA were able to neutralize at the "H" hour with the supreme skill of a genuine people's army? What people is UNITA "liberating," as it claims, if it criminally persists in killing women, old men, and children? Are some doubts raised by the fact that the source of the weapons which daily spread pain and mourning among our defenseless populations is South Africa and certain countries that are members of NATO, whose guiding genius is the Number One exponent of state terrorism in modern history--Mr. Reagan?

"...The specific case of Angola's security--the moral and material responsibility for the aggravation of the military situation and for the disastrous consequences of the war--is attributable to those who are supporting violence, to those who are giving military and financial or other kinds of assistance to the aggressive apartheid regime and its supplementary forces, the UNITA puppets." This passage from the letter that the Angolan chief of state, Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, sent to His Excellency Javier Perez de Cuellar in March of this year is a clear revelation of the open hostility of the United States of America and its participation in the acts of aggression that racist South Africa is inciting against the People's Republic of Angola.

These now captured weapons--which as recently as yesterday were still concealed in the countryside of Kuando-Kubango, Moxico, and even some areas of Huambo--were brought before the eyes of the people so that the people themselves, at some future date and with the material proofs that are in their possession, may put on trial--and pass judgment upon--Savimbi, his gang, and all those who insist on continuing the war against our people.

Neither the Stinger missiles, nor the Fagots, will enable the racists and their henchmen to win the war. The United States of America had hundreds of B-52's in Vietnam and were quite literally defeated. These weapons now in the possession of our people--together with the mass of documents relating to the signature of the Alvor agreements--will form part of the extremely varied array of objects and documents that will adorn our museums. It will be a living testimony to enable future generations to understand the paths traversed by the RPA.

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CSO: 3442/76

BENGUELA'S BPV TO BE EXPANDED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 18 Nov 86 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Almost 7,000 Citizens May Be Incorporated"]

[Text] Benguela--Approximately 6,700 citizens may be incorporated into the People's Vigilance Brigades [BPV] in Benguela Province--as part of a special plan to expand the organization--between next 1 November and 10 December, in honor of the 11th anniversary of national independence.

Antonio Figueiredo, provincial coordinator of the People's Vigilance Brigades, told ANGOP that the mass organization already has approximately 86,000 brigade members (of which 24,000 are women) organized into 4,034 brigades and 1,677 intermediate directorates.

The People's Vigilance Brigades, he added, have contributed greatly to the neutralization and exposure of the antieconomic and counterrevolutionary agents. This made it possible to hand over more than 16,000 cases to the competent police and judicial agencies, he said.

The BPV have likewise participated actively in various tasks bearing on the nation's economic and social development, including the clean-up, volunteer labor, vaccination, and blood donation campaigns.

CONFEREBIND

The Mixed Retail Enterprise for Manufactured Goods--EREBIND--will soon open, in this city, a ready-made garment enterprise called "CONFEREBIND" [EREBIND Ready-Made Clothing]--the result of the merger of two clothing factories, ANGOP was told by Armando Oliveira, chief of the service department of that enterprise.

The future CONFEREBIND will employ approximately 50 workers in activities relating exclusively to the manufacture of clothing of various types for sale in commercial establishments operated by EREBIND.

It emphasized that the Africa Textiles enterprise is responsible for supplying cloth to EREBIND Ready-Made Clothing. Plans call for Africa Textiles to guarantee an annual supply of 400,000 meters of cloth, which will be distributed among the various private and state ready-made clothing enterprises located in Benguela, Lobito, Baia-Farta, Ganda, and Cubal.

EREBIND's service department also operates shops for the repair of office machines and cash registers, refrigeration and cooking equipment, and electrical household appliances, and also a cabinetmaking shop that provides support for all the enterprises of the Ministry of Internal Trade.

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CSO: 3442/76

DJIBOUTI

BRIEFS

FRANCE INCREASES AID--France is to grant Djibouti budgetary aid of 26.25 million French francs under an agreement signed in Paris this week. It is the first installment of a budgetary aid programme for 1987 worth a total of 82.5 million francs. A communique from the French ministry for co-operation said this sum was more than a third higher than the assistance given in 1986. Last November Paris provided some 85 million francs to enable the Djiboutian treasury to replenish its fund of foreign reserves and balance the arrears and overspending of the 1986 budget (see ION No 259). I.O.N.--France, whose minister for co-operation Michel Aurillac is to visit Djibouti next month during a tour which will also take him to the Comoros and Seychelles, has placed stiff budgetary restrictions on the Djibouti government. Taking six percent of all French aid, Djibouti ranks third among the countries assisted by Paris, after Senegal and the Central African Republic but before Ivory Coast, Cameroon, Algeria and Morocco. In proportion to the population, this works out at 25,000 Djibouti francs per inhabitant, and is ten times greater than the aid provided to the other French-speaking states of Africa. This is an indication of the strategic importance of Djibouti in French eyes. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 17 Jan 87 p 2] /9274

CSO: 3400/34

MENGISTU ON COMMITMENT TO REGIONAL SECURITY

Khartoum HERITAGE in English 12 Jan 87 pp 8-11

[Text: Interview: Granted by: Arop Madut Arop, Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia, Chairman of Provisional Administrative Council and Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Ethiopia: to Mr. Arop Madut Arop, HERITAGE Editor-In-Chief, in Addis Ababa, December 26, 1986.]

As part of its contribution to the peace process for the year 1987, HERITAGE has sought the views of leading personalities in and outside the Sudan. In preparing the Issue, Editor Arop Madut travelled to Addis Ababa and interviewed the Ethiopian leader Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam. This is the first interview Mengistu has granted to a Sudanese journalist in eight years. Sudanow's former Editor Sir Sid Ahmed was the last Sudanese journalist to interview him 1979.

Heritage: It is now 12 years since the people of Ethiopia launched their socialist revolution. Looking back today are you satisfied that the objectives of which the revolution was launched have been realised? Or have there been problems. What were these obstacles and what attempts were made to remove them?

Chairman Mengistu:

The feudo-bourgeois system of the past left us a legacy of backwardness, poverty and ignorance. The major task of the revolution was to

bring about fundamental changes in the life of the broad people and in their world outlook.

We have successfully smashed the inequitious system and created the fundamental groundwork for the society that will do away with the exploitation of man by man. It is with confidence that I say that the new man of the future has now acquired his own destiny which will in all purposes be to his satisfaction and that of society as a whole.

Today, land belongs to the people and all major enterprises and

institutions such as banks, insurance companies etc... now cater for the welfare of the entire society and not for a handful of exploiters.

As a first step, we embarked on the national democratic phase of the revolution. This is the stage of the revolution during which the spiritual and material precondition of socialism has to be laid down. Accordingly, during the last twelve years, we have succeeded in organizing the people into mass and professional associations.

Today, we have youth, women, peasants and workers associations organized, from the grass roots to the national level. Hand in hand with organizing the people, went the task of raising their political consciousness for which it was also imperative to launch the literacy programme which by all reckoning is the most successful undertaking.

One of the most remarkable achievements of the Ethiopian Revolution is the transformation brought about in the area of rural development. There has been an enormous expansion of road networks which has

almost doubled. Primary health services have shown gigantic strides with most people having

access to clinics or health centers. Determined efforts have been made and notable results have been registered in providing potable water to the rural population.

Even more revolutionary is the villagization programme currently in full swing throughout the country which is intended to completely change the whole complexion of rural Ethiopia.

You may be aware that upto now, people in the countryside lived in scattered homesteads on hill tops and mountains ridges unfit for agriculture.

It was impossible to provide them with modern amenities of life. Nor was it possible for the farmers to be productive due to the type of land on which they settled.

What we have been doing and plan to do in future is to organize the people into villages and thereby enable them to have the benefit of roads, educational and health facilities as well as take advantage of all the available socio-economic possibilities that organized life could possibly offer and most important still, to enable the peasants to use the land in a planned and productive manner.

In short, a firm foundation has been laid for the construction of socialism. Today, we have given utmost priority to agriculture which first and foremost aims at attaining self-sufficiency in food production and secondly at producing raw material for industries and thirdly for obtaining surplus production for export.

However, this does not mean that we have accorded the proper position to industrial development. In this regard, what we have set out to achieve is to develop agro-industries to boost agricultural production, by which agriculture and industry could be mutually complementary. On a priority basis, the agro-industries are designed to produce farm implements such as tractors and agricultural tools as well as inputs like fertilizers & pesticides.

Building a new system is not, as you may realise, an easy task. To build the new, we have to destroy the old. In this process, we were confronted with several obstacles.

Internal reaction and external aggression have forced us to divert a great deal of our resources away from de-

velopment activities. This, coupled with the backward economic infrastructure inherited from the past has had a retarding effect on the pace of the country's economic growth.

What comes to mind in this connection is the unprovoked war that was unleashed on us by expansionists aided and abetted by imperialist forces in the early days of our revolution.

The devastation wrought in terms of human sacrifice and material loss was incalculable, but since it was necessary to pay whatever price to safeguard our revolution, we successfully rebuffed the aggression.

Again in this context, secessionist and counter-revolutionary forces bent on reversing our revolution with the help of their imperialist mentors were testing our resolve. Despite continued provocation of secessionist elements, we are determined to frustrate their futile and ill-conceived attempts as they have failed to respond to the call of peace.

Q: There have been a number of charges against Ethiopia by the Sudan Government for violation of Sudan air-space and borders of which, we are told, often and with loss of innocent lives? What

is your brief comment on these charges ?

I hardly know of any two countries in Africa with closer historical, cultural and ethnic ties than that between Sudan and Ethiopia. Adverse development in one social, economic, political & even climatic) equally effects the other. They are both the common beneficiaries of the bounties of the Blue Nile.

The Sudanese people never doubted the warm and fraternal feeling we have always had towards them.

It is this experienced that led some Sudanese politicians among whom the present Prime Minister Sadik el Mahdi and Sherif el Hindi to seek and find refuge in this country in their flight from the bloody regime of Nimeiri.

Ethiopia has always cherished its fraternal relation with Sudan and sought to tap it to the mutual advantage of our two peoples.

The various initiatives we had taken to develop relations of co-operation, though thwarted, were eloquent proof of our commitment to this noble goal.

Indeed, it was a measure of our courage and sincerity that, despite the unfriendly stance of the Sudan government, a high-level Ethiopian

delegation, led by myself, should have visited Sudan in May 1980 for no other purpose than to offer our readiness to work towards the objective commonly cherished by our people.

Unfortunately, Nimeiri's regime never cared to respond favourably. Indeed, in an infamous pursuit of encumbering inter-state relations, it provided support and comfort to forces of reaction avowed to subvert the Ethiopia's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Nimeiri's fall was a common joy and relief of our peoples. It aroused the prospect of a new era of friendly relation of cooperation.

We are profoundly dismayed however that in the midst of this positive expectation the Sudan Government should find it expedient to hurl charges at us purporting absurdly, Ethiopia's violation of Sudanese airspace.

Certainly such charges are not helpful for the normalization of relations between our two countries.

Q: Your Government has been fighting anti-government forces in the northern provinces of Eritrea, Tigray and Wollow? What is the real situation now?

A: As I briefly mentioned in my response to your first question,

the terrorists from time to time give us trouble in some of our northern administrative regions.

These bandits who benefit from the aid supplied to them by external powers and the regimes of reactionary neighbouring states, still attempt to hinder our development endeavours.

The Ethiopian people who have chosen the socialist path of development will not be shaken by the futile actions of the reactionary bandits that are trying to stifle our revolution.

It is evident that the root cause of the Eritrean problem is traceable to the feudal-bourgeois system of oppression and exploitation. The situation, however, was further compounded by foreign intervention, which assisted and abetted secession.

Needless to say, Sudan has been a significant component of the anti-Ethiopian and anti-unity equation which played a supportive role in aggravating the situation in the northern region of Ethiopia.

On our part, with the onset of the popular revolution, we took concrete and practical measures to seek lasting solution to the problem.

The first major policy decision that the Provisional Military Administrative Council undertook on a priority basis was designed to halt the senseless shedding of blood among brothers and promote the path of democratic discussion.

However, the secessionists construed the magnanimity of the Ethiopian revolution and people as weakness and resorted to cowardly acts of banditry.

Hoping that their whimsical and mercenary designs could be realized in the context of the difficulty confronting our revolution when it was assailed from quarters, the secessionists went berserk and stepped up their lawlessness.

In the circumstances, the Revolutionary Government had little choice but to defend the revolution and uphold the unity and territorial integrity of our country against aggression spearheaded by imperialism and reaction in the region.

In this regard, history will hold the bandits responsible for crime committed against the people and the revolution.

Q: What efforts are being exerted to bring peace to these provinces? (The type of rule being offered to them)?

A: We have always extended our hand of peace to the secessionists at various form and spared no effort in persuading them to give up their narrow-minded and self serving motives.

We have invited them to join in our struggle to build a united, democratic and prosperous Ethiopia in which the rights of all its citizens shall be fully respected.

But all our initiatives have unfortunately fallen on deaf ears. This once again justifies to some help fact that the secessionist are sponsored by external forces that are hostile to our revolution and unity. It also shows the disregard they have for the welfare of the people.

Nevertheless, we will continue with the search for peace. As you may know, we are in the process of establishing the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, the draft constitution of which is now ready for referendum. This, I believe, will provide a real opportunity to work with those who genuinely want peace.

Q: How far has the resettlement plan succeeded?

Let me begin res-

ponding to your question

by reiterating that resettlement is not a new phenomenon in Ethiopia. We have been undertaking resettlement, albeit on a smaller scale, over a period of several years.

There was in fact an authority in charge of resettlement which later merged with the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission. Besides, resettlement is an essential component of our rural development strategy.

The aims of our resettlement policy are to resettle those sections of the population that:

1. have been hit by the recurrent drought,
2. live on land whose fertility has been totally destroyed as a result of extremely backward agricultural practices,
3. because of the high density of population do not have enough land to work on.

As you well know, Ethiopia recently experienced a catastrophic drought and famine that resulted in the destruction of human lives as well as livestock.

In order to overcome the situation, we mounted a massive relief operation which helped save millions of lives.

But we had to look beyond relief assist-

ance to seek lasting solution to the famine situation. In the context of our situation, the relocation of peasant farmers from the denuded northern regions to fertile and uninhabited areas in the west and south was found to be the only available, alternative. Hence families were moved to resettlement areas where they started life afresh.

I am pleased to tell you that the settlers have collected their first harvest and are well on the way to self-sufficiency.

We are gratified that our settlement programme has proved a success beyond our expectation.

Q: It has been said in some quarters that your sympathies and support for SPLA/SPLM is being influenced by the help Sudan gives to Eritrea. What is your reaction to support this claims?

A: First of all, I would like to point out that the question presupposes an erroneous assumption. There is no purpose in trying to lump together two entirely unrelated developments.

We understand that those who go out of their way in besmirching Ethiopia's reputation and its policy of good neighbourliness in a futile attempt to cover up the unlimited and cynical support to secessionist elements in the northern part of our region, draw up such totally incompatible and misleading parallels.

Notwithstanding our repeated efforts to reassure the Sudanese Government by words and deeds that Ethiopia has no ill intention against it, that our support for Sudanese unity and territorial integrity is impeccable beyond doubt, it is regrettable that a wide-spread campaign of vilification, wild accusations and hostile propaganda should be unleashed against us.

Our support for Sudanese unity and territorial integrity should not imply the denial of the existence of the problem in Southern Sudan--a problem which was there before either John Garang or Sadig El Mahdi were born.

The emergence of the SPLM is a stern warning that the problem still remains and unsettled must be settled soon. It is the Sudanese people and none else, that can settle it peacefully and democratically. Resourcefulness is not wanting in the Sudan to solve the problem provided, of course, the will and courage to do so is there.

Ethiopia is always ready to be involved in the peace process if the Sudan Government so wishes it. We had in fact been of some help in the peaceful settlement in 1972 of the armed conflict in the South.

We have again proved we can still be of help when we recently provided a forum for various Sudanese parties and groups to sort out their differences, whence emerged an agreed document, the Kokadam Accord.

We believe, however, that what we or anybody else can hope to do (when invited) is merely to supplement and not substitute the effort of the Sudanese people.

The solution to the problem of the South must be sought within the context of third world, particularly African realities: national unity and territorial integrity.

Such a solution presupposes a constitutional guarantee that a racial group or a national shall not dominate others and that the culture or religion of one shall not be imposed on others.

The Sudan government would be less than honest if it blamed all its woes in the South on Ethiopia. Rather, it should blame it on the West, if any, to assert the cultural and religious values of one part of the Sudan over the other.

In other words, the government must treat all the citizens the same. Treatment should not be on the basis of religion, race or regions they come from but they should be seen as human beings living in the same country.

It is true we are fighting in the Northern Ethiopian Region of Eritrea against elements seeking the secession of that area. We are fighting because secessionism is unacceptable. We are on the other hand, ready to accomodate any demand which is both legitimate and democratic.

Our constitution which will come into effect has provided for the full realization of the aspiration of Ethiopian nationalities.

It is the responsibility of the Ethiopian people itself to solve its own problem. We have never sought nor will we seek Sudan's help to solve our problem and least of all in the manner referred to in our question.

Q: Are there attempts being made by your Government to reconcile the Sudan Government with the SPLA?

A: In the past twelve months, we hosted a series of meetings between the SPLA and the National Alliance for the Salvation of the Sudan leading to issuance of the Koka Dam Declaration.

We also facilitated the meeting last August in our capital between the Sudanese Prime Minister, Sadiq El Mahdi and the leader of the SPLA Colonel Garang.

If the outcome of these series of preliminary discussions and meetings did not produce results, it shows that the rift between the two sides is wide and needs narrowing something that calls for perseverance, foresight and

statesmanship. It does not mean that the path of dialogue is fruitless and should therefore be abandoned for good.

In this regard, Ethiopia's reservoir of goodwill is not yet exhausted. We will not hesitate to help where we could, despite conspicuous and often misplaced attempts by certain leading Sudanese politicians to point their accusatory fingers towards the wrong direction in a vain look-out for a convenient scapegoat.

In spite of our resolute efforts to bring about peace in the region by providing the forum for the peaceful resolution of the Southern Sudanese problem, it is regrettable that the Sudanese government had not taken advantage of the offer, which clearly demonstrates lack of preparedness and perhaps interest in settling for problem once and for all.

This attitude is even more surprising when the Sudanese leadership is aware of our region's yearning for peace and stability, which are the prerequisites for sustained socio-economic development.

Q: Many people in the Sudan are praying that the coming year (1987) be a year of peace in the Sudan. What message do you have for the Sudanese people in this respect?

A: A commitment to peace and to friendly relations among states is the cornerstone of Ethiopia's foreign policy.

The promotion of friendly relations with our neighbours, based on good neighbourliness and on the principles of non-interference in each other's internal affairs and of respect of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of states is a goal that is dear to our Party, our Government and to our people.

We also share the sentiment--which we in fact sincerely believe to be true--of many people in the Sudan that would like to see peace and tranquility prevail throughout our region.

We remain, as we have always been, reliable partners of those in the region who genuinely endeavour to promote peace in our area, and to bring about friendly relations among states in our part of the world.

Ethiopia has always been scrupulous in its respect of the territorial integrity, sovereignty and unity of the Sudan. That this Good-will and strict adherence to international law on our part has not always been reciprocated and need not be elaborated upon here.

But what needs to be emphasised, again and again, is the fact that at no time has Ethiopia been the cause of the manifold problems afflicting our region. Least of all has Ethiopia been the source of the occasional tensions and strains affecting relations between our two countries.

It is, therefore, with all sincerity that I wish the people of Sudan that the coming year be a year of peace and prosperity. Moreover, I wish to transmit the unflinching dedication to peace and to good neighbourliness of our Party, Government and of the people of Ethiopia.

We should be vigilant against falling prey to the machination of remnants of colonialism

We should, first and foremost refrain from becoming tools of imperialist vested interests who, in utter disregard for the welfare of the people of the region, would not hesitate to drive a wedge between us, or pit us against each other and perpetuate our state of backwards.

We should strive to determine our destination on our own, in full realization of the fact that we are way behind in socio-economic development, which, in itself, has adverse psychological consequences on our future activities.

In short, my message to all peace-loving people of Sudan is that you have no better partner in this novel endeavour: the search for peace in our region and the promotion of good neighbourliness between our two sisterly countries than Ethiopia.

As pressmen you have a great role to play in cementing bilateral relations and ironing out differences. In this regard I hereby, extend invitation to the Sudanese press to visit Ethiopia.

Q: What is your vision about Africa? What type of Africa do you like to see emerging?

Our vision of Africa starts from realisation of a number of factors that define the reality in which our continent finds itself today.

The most egregious form of discrimination is still exercised in our continent. I am here referring to the condition of our brothers and sisters living under Apartheid in South Africa.

We cannot be said to be completely free as long as some of our people are still living under conditions of slavery and colonialism.

Africa is the oldest continent. Recent archaeological discoveries coupled with existing palaeontological proof all attest to the fact that Africa is the original home of man.

Its abysmal state of backwardness is a direct result of unceasing and excruciating colonialist and neo-colonialist exploitation.

In common awareness of this unpleasant legacy, we Africans should

assert our new African identity which embodies our determined efforts for justice, equality and freedom and revive the spirit of Pan-Africanism, the clarion call which was the uniting factor in the struggle of our early predecessors for independence.

A continent which is free from all forms of injustice and discrimination is thus one aspect of the vision we have about Africa.

Africa has still not completely freed itself from imperialism and neo-colonialism.

Almost thirty years after that great wind of change which resulted in political independence for most African countries, Africa is hardly in a position to call itself completely and totally independent.

The Political independence gained at great sacrifice needs to be achieved by economic independence which can only be attained when all forms of indirect control are eliminated. This, thus represents the second aspect defining our vision of Africa.

Africa's backwardness in economic development and technical and scientific achievement is the most important feature of the reality we face. The name

Africa, in fact, evokes the image of backwardness. This has been reinforced by the recent drought and resulting famine which has affected a large number of African countries.

Self-sufficiency in food production, and the elimination of poverty from our continent and the freeing of Africa from backwardness in general are goals that are central to our vision of Africa.

In our attempt to pull our continent out of the quagmire of backwardness, economic cooperation on sub-regional and continental levels, among African countries, has become an absolute need whose importance has now become widely acknowledged by African states.

The Organization of African Unity which in the twenty-two years of its existence has played an important role in advancing African Unity and in the struggle against colonialism, has now started to play a leading role in promoting economic cooperation among African states.

This we believe, is an activity which needs to be further accelerated and strengthened. A more inter-dependent Africa in which there is the greatest possible economic cooperation and integration among African countries

is an important part of our vision.

The ideas that I have mentioned above by way of defining my vision of Africa are by no means listed in order of priority.

The issues are interrelated. For instance, the great need Africa faces to overcome backwardness can hardly be fulfilled unless Africa manages to liberate itself from imperialist domination and from the indirect control exercised by neo-colonialism over African Economies.

On the other hand, economic cooperation among African countries is not a goal that should be made to await

the achievement by individual African countries some level of economic development by their own efforts. On the contrary, it is an indispensable requirement from the outset for overcoming backwardness by all African states.

The type of Africa we would like to see emerging is intimately related to our vision about a self-reliant Africa which is genuinely independent and in which social justice, democracy and non-exploitative relations among Africans prevail; an Africa, in short, with whom its daughters and sons assert identification and would do so with pride.

/13104

CSO: 3400/33

BALAS VALLEY PROJECT DESCRIBED

Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 27 Dec 86 p 7

[Text] Ethiopia's relief and rehabilitation commissioner, Berhanu Jambere, last weekend showed Western diplomats, representatives of humanitarian organisations and journalists round the Balas Valley development project, located southwest of Lake Tana, in Gojjam region near the Sudanese border.

The project, which has been revived as part of the programme for resettlement of drought victims, but which was first drawn up in the time of emperor Haile Selassie, should lead to the fertilisation of 350,000 hectares of land in seven years, and the settlement of 250,000 people in 100 villages. Italy is the principal source of funds for this massive scheme, and has contributed 150 million dollars. Also associated, but a long way behind, are Canada and Australia. The Italian construction company Salini Construttori is in charge of the whole project.

The Ethiopian authorities say that since the Italians moved into the region last April 100 kilometres of roads have been completed, along with 35 bridges, an airfield, an electricity generating station and a water supply system. In the next three years three small dams will be built on the Balas River. A 900 metre long dam is planned in a second phase, enabling Lake Tana's capacity to be increased by seven million cubic metres.

According to official sources quoted by Agence France-Presse the project, which was conceived according to capitalistic principles of farming, will finally become an example of the success of collectivisation in a Marxist society.

I.O.N.--The launching of the Balas project was officially announced for the first time last January 23 by Ethiopia's minister for construction, Kassa Gebre, on his return from a two week visit to Rome (see ION No 217). It made Italy the first Western country to agree to fund one of the highly controversial resettlement schemes. But while it was said at the time that Rome's finance would amount to 200 million dollars and Balas Valley take 300,000 people, the targets seem to have been revised downwards, to 150 million dollars and 250,000 people.

Officially the Balas Valley, which is located in a fertile area with good rainfall but is uninhabited, is for people from the over-populated and now sterile

north. However, it appears that a different purpose is involved, according to a former assistant professor of philosophy at Addis Ababa university, Getachew Woldemeskel, who has just gone into exile in Europe.

He was part of a group of 13,000 university staff and students who were sent to the Balas Valley in June 1985 to build resettlement camps. According to him, the new settlers were at that time not famine victims but farmers from the Lake Abaya region, in the south of the country on the borders of the Shoa and Gemu-Gofa regions.

They belonged to the Kembattan and Wolayta ethnic minorities, who were the principal beneficiaries of the agrarian reform which followed the 1974 revolution, and are thus fervent supporters of the regime. According to Mr Woldemeskel they were transferred to Gojjam to act as a buffer against Oromo and Tigrayan rebel operating out of Sudan.

/9274
CSO: 3400/34

ETHIOPIA

BRIEFS

GAS DEPOSITS IN OGADEN--Soviet geologists recently discovered economically exploitable natural gas deposits in Ethiopia's Ogaden region. The reserves, estimated at 25 billion cubic metres, open up "enormous prospects for the development of the energy sector, the production of fertiliser and other branches of the national economy," an official statement said. In 1973 natural gas had already been discovered at Calub in the Ogaden, which was then being explored by Tenneco and other Western companies. They were succeeded after their departure in 1977 by Soviet experts. In 1969, too, the Mobil company detected natural gas in a region situated 130 kilometres north of Massawa, but did not pursue its researches. This latest discovery is probably behind the decision of the Ethiopian ministry of mines to include the area known as Block 8, where Soviet geologists are active, in the "restricted Ogaden zone" being prospected by the Soviets and take it off the list of areas offered to Western operators. An extension up to January 30, has just been given to these last to enable them to declare their interest in the 24 blocks left open to them for exploration. Nine companies (Amoco, Exxon, Mobil, Murphy Oil, Union Oil of California, Elf Aquitaine, CFP Total, Britoil and Shell) attended the promotional meeting which was held in Addis Ababa last April. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 10 Jan 87 p 7] /9274

CSO: 3400/34

RAWLINGS DISCUSSES INTERNAL, FOREIGN POLICIES, RATIONALE

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 8 Jan 87 pp 5, 7

[Interview with Flt Lt Jerry John Rawlings by Margaret A. Novicki, correspondent to AFRICA REPORT; date and place unspecified]

[Excerpts]

AFRICA REPORT: It has been nearly five years since you called for "nothing less than a revolution" to transform Ghana's society and economy. Have you achieved the transformation in Ghanaians' attitudes that you sought, and if not, who is to blame — you and your government or the Ghanaian people?

Rawlings: That call for "nothing less than a revolution" remains valid. It is a challenge to the Ghanaian people as well as the government. A total transformation of Ghana's society and economy was needed to reverse the dramatic decline.

It was not to be a coup — the replacement of one set of people holding political office with another lot, and then "business as usual". No! The period since December 31, 1981, has certainly not been a "business as usual" period. Many changes are taking place in the attitudes of people.

There is a growing recognition that our economic reality is what we make it, how much productivity we generate, how the rewards we expect are related to what we have produced, etc.

But of course, old attitudes remain and what is worse, influential groups in our society are sometimes

manipulated against their own interest and into opposing necessary progress. We could have moved further ahead within this period — sometimes we take a couple of steps forward and then we are pulled back a step.

FORCES

But you must not forget that there have been powerful forces against us from the beginning, determined that we do not survive, and they have not stopped. A personal disappointment I have is about how much time I have had to devote to the issues of our nation's security instead of being out there with the people, securing the future of our children through a massive effort of mobilisation for productivity.

Significantly though our people themselves have made security their responsibility. Our security is not from any elaborate apparatus we have created — it is from the confidence that we have gained in ourselves as a people, in our ability to create the new Ghana, from our determination to be satisfied with nothing less than a revolution!

Africa Report: Your efforts have come under a lot of scrutiny — and criticism — from Western observers of varying political persuasions. Some

analysts have called Ghana a "split personality nation," citing what they perceive as a contradiction between your government's capitalist economic policies and your staunchly anti-imperialist foreign policy.

Leftist analysts have said that you have been won over by the right in what they have termed as an internal struggle between socialist/Marxist thinkers and "economic pragmatists." Is there any truth in either of these analyses?

Rawlings: Shouldn't the analysts and observers be asking themselves whether their categories for analysing us are not defective? For instance, we identify with the struggle of the Nicaraguan people to be a free and sovereign nation even if they are in the "Backyard" of a superpower; we make no compromises with apartheid in South Africa; we remain true to our foundation membership in the Non-Aligned Movement, and some observers see this as being anti-West and hence do not understand that we can have economic relations with institutions like the World Bank or the IMF.

But this is strange. Many people in the United States support the struggles of the Nicaraguans and of black South Afri-

cans. The House of Representatives and the Senate have overturned President Reagan's veto on the sanctions legislation. Many of the congressmen and senators are even Republicans, members of the President's party who even admire their president. Are they schizophrenic to part company with him when principle demands it?

CAUSES

The causes that we defend in our foreign policy and our economic policy are wholly consistent. We aspire to establish an economic system that caters for the needs of our population. But our economy is part of the world economy, and we are hit by external constraints, such as the prices of cocoa and gold.

We have also been hit by natural disasters such as bush fires and drought. And we have said: Here's what we are doing, any help from outside, from countries that we have had centuries of economic interaction with, is most welcome as long as it is consistent with our objectives.

When any country has said, "Go down on your knees before we help you with morsels of food", we have said, "No way!"

You know, many of these critics do not really understand the psychology of the downtrodden — we

demand our freedom to be, to create, and to trade the products of our creativity with even the most powerful. We will not be cowed by their sheer power, because we believe that however powerless we are, we share a common humanity, a desire for dignity, and a measure of independence. This is what makes for individuality even at the level of nations and cultures, and those who only search the world for masters and their slaves will not find us!

Africa Report: Your economic recovery programme continues to win you praise from Western donors and creditors, yet criticism from certain sectors of Ghanaian society,

i.e. the unions, which have suggested that you have sacrificed their interests to the IMF. Has your economic programme given you more headaches than concrete achievements? What advice would you give other African governments contemplating an equally rigorous IMF-supported economic reform effort?

EXCHANGES

Rawlings: It is not advice that we would give to other African governments--[they have their own reality and can negotiate that with as much conscientiousness as we are trying to do. But it is clear to me how important it is for us to exchange ideas, to compare notes on

our experiences and not make the same mistakes, whether these are mistakes of technical appreciation or of negotiating strategy or even of a more political kind.

In dealing with donors, the IMF or what have you, we must remember that they have interests which will need to be molded to our particular situation. There may even be dogmas that our practical situation refutes and we need to make foreign agencies sensitive to what our reality is.

This requires a constant vigilance as well as close attention to technical detail. Loan institutions should not set our priorities, but that is always the danger, and we must admit

in all honesty that when our preparatory work has not been as thorough as it should have been, we have sometimes given in to conditionalities that we should have thought through more fully.

But the criticisms that you refer to from some sectors of Ghanaian society must be carefully assessed. Let me point out that some so-called spokesmen of the unions should not be equated with the unions. You see, the trade union movement, like other institutions — the military, political parties, etc. — has had its own history of power being exercised by a few who do not always express the real interests of that constituency.

Some of these spokesmen do not see beyond the short-term; they will not analyze the implications of purely wage claims within an economy in which production is declining. We have not sacrificed the interests of working people to the IMF. We have certainly asked for restraint as far as immediate and often unreasonable demands are concerned, so that we can have a sustainable economic recovery in which workers will benefit the most. We must not forget that by restraining inflation alone, this government has protected that worker's wage. And for the overwhelming majority of working people--the peasants--we have ensured from the very beginning a fairer price for their produce.

GAINS

The producer price of cocoa has increased about four times since December 31, 1981. These are real gains even in the short-term. The effort of economic recovery can be painful given the background of laxity, but these headaches will be overcome by the lasting pain-killer of success in building a strong, efficient, more self-reliant economy in which the freest possible rein will

be given to the creativity and initiative of the working people.

Africa Report: Nevertheless some critics maintain that as a consequence of your tough economic policies, your credibility with the nation's working classes — once the bedrock of your support — has eroded considerably, citing as evidence your difficulties with the Trades Union Congress. How would you respond? Do you think the Ghanaian people at large support the Economic Re-

covery Programme?

Rawlings: I think so, but I would also be the first to admit that people are entitled to expect more by way of improvement in their conditions of life. But the Ghanaian people understand that it is only out of their own sustained efforts — not from government handouts — that further improvements can come.

The resources at government's disposal are what the nation produces. The difficulties with the

Trades Union Congress have often come from a communication gap. For instance, when we tried recently to begin a process of streamlining allowances that are paid in the public as well as private sector by abolishing the leave allowance, we should have provided the explanations very fully before the event.

As it turned out, when the Secretary for Labour eventually went on the air about this issue, many workers wished they had known earlier.

Discussions

In fact, there have been some extremely frank discussions between members of government and the Trades Union Congress in recent months on the Economic Recovery Programme and there is growing understanding of what we are trying to do. I like to think that there is no longer an attitude of confrontation which some elements tried hard to instigate for their own purposes.

Africa Report: What is the economic rationale behind the weekly foreign exchange auction you have just introduced and how will it further the goals of your recovery programme?

Rawlings: Foreign exchange is a scarce resource in Ghana and if the official banking system fails to recognise its scarcity premium, an avenue is pro-

vided for racketeers to exact rents. Providing foreign exchange at rates well below the actual transaction prices really means that the government is subsidising such racketeering instead of appreciating the need to generate more foreign exchange for national needs.

We have instituted the "second window" as a way of letting the value of official foreign exchange also be determined by first, those in the economy who need the foreign exchange to sustain their productivity, and second, those who generate the foreign

exchange through their export activities.

If the rate at the second window can provide us with additional resources to compensate better those who produce non-traditional exports like copra, that way we will ensure more foreign exchange and remove the premium that is obtained on the parallel market.

We are determined to make the official banking system the only foreign exchange market and not give easy money to those who engage in parallel market activity, who are only concerned for their private profit.

The second window makes the determination of foreign exchange not just a subjective matter decided from time to time by the government. There are aspects of the functioning of the economy over which government really has little control.

Africa Report: On the political front, your government is criticised for having failed to achieve its goal of "participatory democracy", that there are no avenues for the expression of political views. Some see the National Commission for Democracy as bereft of any new

political initiatives. What is your response?

Rawlings: It is true that we have not quite institutionalised the new forms of participatory democracy that we are committed to developing; but the building blocks are being put in place, and in many ways, there is real participation in the affairs of government, particularly by sections of the community who previously would not have been allowed a voice.

I wish you had been here a few months back when the regional conferences of the Committees for the Defence of the Revolution

(CDRs) were held. Representatives from all walks of life and all corners of the regions came together with their PNDC Regional and District Secretaries, regional heads of government departments, as well as some participants from central government, to thrash out problems and work out policies and plans that would respond to their situation.

Conferences

And at the national level, these regional representatives of the CDRs

and regional and national officials attended an expanded meeting of the PNDC which discussed, only a few weeks ago, major issues of national economic policy.

Of course, for those who are looking for participation in the form of a Westminster-style parliament where politicians vie against each other for the limelight, there is no participation. The starting point is the grassroots where the people are.

Our decentralisation policy will soon receive a new momentum with an effort to link up the important initiatives that are taking place at the grassroots into a national planning system. The basic element of participation that is often overlooked is the participation of the people in

wealth generation.

To have had, in spite of that, political institutions which did not respect that participation, but which ensured that the wealth created by the people was skinned off by an urban-educated elite, has been the model of colonial domination. This structure of relations has continued in various forms after independence.

We do not see how real democracy can emerge from that structure — for real democracy, there must be accountability to the producers of the wealth. Our objective has been to strengthen the capacity of those producers to have say and to make national leadership participate with the people in the task of nation-building.

Throughout the country, I have seen definite signs of undertaking shared objectives. The political initiatives are emerging from the grassroots, from the rural majority that is outside Accra.

Of course, the work of the National Commission for Democracy is not an easy one; we do not expect them to impose some foreign model or an abstraction on our situation. I know the commission has been interacting with people throughout the country so that they can express the deepest aspirations, values, and traditions of the nation.

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But I am also the first to urge the commission to

speed up its work and enable us to move further to a clearer articulation and institutionalisation of an authentic national democratic experience. I will have less work to do then!

Africa Report: Judging by the number of plots against your government which have been based in neighbouring countries, it does not appear that your neighbours have become any more vigilant in controlling these elements. On the other hand, your government has been highly effective in aborting these attempts and in some cases apprehending the culprits, yet efforts to destabilise you continue unabated. Why, considering that you have signed security agreements with your neighbours with respect to these attempts?

Rawlings: We know who have been involved in these plots and we have often notified our neighbours to the west and east, Côte d'Ivoire and Togo, about the activities of some of these people. It is clear that substantial funds are being invested in the activities of these people in purchasing tonnes of arms and ammunition for them, in facilitating their movement in and out of various capitals trying to co-ordinate their subversive acts.

Our own security agencies have been vigilant enough to keep us ahead of them, but we have certainly expected co-operation from our neighbours, particularly when we provide detailed facts and figures of what is going on from their territory.

When we signed the quadripartite agreement between Ghana, Togo, Benin, and Nigeria in Lagos, in December 1984, I made some observations I would like to recall: All too often criminality is defined in terms of the small fry after whom law enforcement agencies go with great enthusiasm. When it comes to the big fish who have connections and are regarded as respectable even though their activities do more serious harm to our countries, there is a lot of hesitation and even covering up — this is true of co-operative efforts in tracking down crime, as well as local law enforcement.

As to why destabilisation attempts continue against us, one basic factor is simply desperation. Those involved have already compromised themselves and have to go on as a way of life — a rather comfortable way of life, I might add, especially for the leading elements. With the financing they obtain from certain quarters, they cannot be idle — they must have something to show!

Africa Report: How do you react to the accusations by the Togolese government about Ghana's alleged involvement in the recent attempted uprising in Lome?

Rawlings: A host of contradictory and wild allegations have been made by the Togolese authorities, insinuating possible involvement of Ghana in the recent incident. We have been restrained in our reaction to these ridiculous and insulting accusations because we knew they were a pretext for introducing into this sub-region the armed presence of a big power.

In fact, the whole story as it has been presented by the Togolese government is not really convincing. How can you believe that a group "well-trained and well-equipped professional fighters," as they presented them, could be responsible for such a muddled fiasco?

It is even harder to believe that any serious country could have backed them! I am sure you know the standards of professionalism and expertise that Ghana's security forces have developed. Even France, which over-reacted to Eyadema's SOS call, has been extremely cautious about mentioning any external implication.

OUTSIDERS

It is, anyway, a worrying fact for all the region that a country can so easily and without any proof of external threat bring in extra-African troops and means. The whole affair was strangely enough not a surprise for the Togolese authorities since a senior French officer close to Eyadema said to the public that they "were waiting for them."

In fact, Togo's attitude seems to be aimed at pro-

voking a stronger reaction from our side. How else to understand that 16 days after the coup attempt, four Togolese jets flew over our Volta Region, many kilometres within our borders?

We warned the Togolese authorities to put an end to their "show of strength" and rather to ensure our citizens' security. President Eyadema personally gave our diplomatic mission in Togo assurances which we expect to be made real. Our compatriots are still victims of unjustified harassment.

We have requested the Togolese government to provide information to assist investigations that we ourselves initiated to ascertain the possible involvement of, for instance, Togolese exiles who may have passed through Ghana.

Unfortunately, we have not received a response from the Togolese. We absolutely do not believe in stirring up any problems for other countries and we will not be an alibi for any country's internal worries. Our adherence to the principles of the OAU and the UN is clear in the record of our political practice.

Africa Report: Are there any particular misconceptions you feel the American public has about your government and is there any message you would like to get across to them?

Rawlings: Well, I hear a judge who tried a number of Ghanaians including a former finance minister involved in arms trafficking with a view to overthrowing the government of Ghana made some strange remarks about us and applauded our opponents as "freedom fighters!"

I don't really know what he knows about Ghana except perhaps what the good connections of the

accused may have told him. Incidentally, doesn't the result of that trial illustrate my earlier point about the big fish generally having ways of slipping out!

You see, I think Americans should learn more about other countries and not interpret the world too simply in terms of superpower rivalries. Perhaps the media in the U.S. can help by being more informative about our countries instead of imposing superficial interpretations on events they report.

We have a visit from President Ortega, or President Nujuma of Namibia, or Colonel Qaddafi and all they see is red! At the same time, they hear that we have agreements with the IMF and the World Bank to support our Economic Recovery Programme and they can't reconcile this to their earlier prejudices.

But the problem must be their over-simplified world view, not us! I believe that the public in countries like the U.S. and indeed the Soviet Union must really try to understand the reality of small countries like ours — our history, our problems, and our objectives.

I have been impressed by the tremendous sympathy expressed in the U.S. for the famine in Africa and the support for the struggle of black people in South Africa against the apartheid regime.

This shows how committed the American people continue to be to the ideals of the American revolution. We share those ideals and hope that our continent will find Americans continuing to live up to these ideals, defending the cause of the oppressed and supporting our struggles for liberation as Abraham Lincoln would have wished to see.

/9274
CSO: 3400/928

RAWLINGS, CONTE ISSUE CALL FOR FRONT LINE STATE SUPPORT

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 12 Dec 86 pp 1, 5

[Article by Breda Atta-Quayson and Mavis Quaicoe]

[Text]

FILT-LT J. J. Rawlings, Chairman of the PNDC and President Lansana Conte of Guinea have reiterated their active support for the countries in southern Africa in their legitimate struggle to safeguard their sovereignty and their territorial integrity.

They also re-affirmed their support for the creation of a Solidarity Fund for the Frontline States and appealed to all countries and organisations dedicated to peace, liberty and justice to give their effective support to the establishment of the Fund.

These are contained in a joint communique signed by the two Leaders in Accra yesterday at the end of President Conte's three-day official visit to the country.

Chairman Rawlings and President Conte expressed the view that unity, peace and security on the African continent are essential pre-requisites for the harmonious and balanced development of the continent.

In this respect, they expressed satisfaction at the historic contribution which their two countries have made since the early stages of their independence towards the achievement

of African unity, in harmony with other African countries.

Chairman Rawlings and President Conte noted with regret the existence of areas of tension in Africa and agreed on the need for intensified efforts to find lasting solutions through peaceful negotiations.

The two Leaders condemned the apartheid policy of the minority regime in Pretoria and re-affirmed their total support for the just struggle being waged by the liberation movements against apartheid for the establishment of a free and democratic society in southern Africa.

They reiterated their unconditional support for the Namibian people in their heroic struggle for independence under the leadership of SWAPO, their sole and authentic representative.

In line with this, they re-affirmed their support for Resolution 435 (1978) at the Security Council of the United Nations as constituting the only acceptable basis for a just and final solution of the Namibian problem.

The two Leaders also highlighted the grave economic situation prevailing in Africa and noted with concern the disastrous effect of the world economic crisis and of draught, de-

sertification and famine on African countries.

They drew special attention to the crushing burden of external debt repayments which African countries are compelled to face while they at the same time have to meet the demands of their economic development.

Against this background, Chairman Rawlings and President Conte applauded the decision taken at the 21st and 22nd Summits of the OAU as well as the special session of the UN General Assembly on the critical economic situation in Africa.

They pledged resolutely to make every effort to implement the Lagos Plan of Action and Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery (APPER) which aim, *inter alia*, at food self-sufficiency and economic integration of African countries by the year 2000.

On the Middle East, the two Heads of State reaffirmed their total solidarity with the Palestinian people in their just struggle for the recognition of their inalienable rights, including the right to self-determination and the right to establish their own sovereign and independent state of Palestine under the leadership of the PLO, their sole and legitimate

representative.

Furthermore, the two Heads of State called for the withdrawal of Zionist troops from all occupied Arab territories.

The two Leaders renewed their commitment to the principles and objectives of ECOWAS, the OAU, the Non-Aligned Movement and the United Nations.

They pledged to continue to make their contribution towards the maintenance of peace and international security and the establishment of a new International Economic Order.

President Conte thanked the people and Government of Ghana and invited Chairman Rawlings to visit Guinea.

On bilateral relations, Chairman Rawlings and President Conte expressed satisfaction at the long-standing friendship and co-operation so happily existing between their countries.

In this respect they pledged to take all necessary measures to implement the decisions taken at the sixth ministerial session of the Ghana-Guinea Permanent Joint Commission for Co-operation which took place in Accra from May 19 to 21, 1986.

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CSO: 3400/928

MOI ADDRESSES ARMED FORCES, DECRIMES TRIBALISM

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 17 Jan 87 p 1

[Article by Job Githinji]

[Text]

President Moi yesterday urged the Armed Forces to shun tribalism, calling it a scourge which had wrecked many African countries.

The President said absence of tribalism was the only sure way the Armed Forces could continue to serve the nation with diligence and efficaciousness.

President Moi, who is also the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, was presiding over an Armed Forces cadets' commissioning parade at the Forces Training College, Lanet.

He said the Armed Forces must be disciplined to perform their duty of defending the country from external aggression properly and with dedication.

The President said a disciplined force was also a shining example to the people it serves and protects.

He told the officers commissioned yesterday to obey their seniors and, at the same time, give good guidance to those under them.

"You should follow what you have been trained by the training officers as good examples which you should teach those under you," the President said.

He commended the Chief of the General Staff, General Mohmoud Mohammed, for setting and maintaining high standards in the Armed Forces. The President also

commended the training officer of the college for his good work in moulding the young officers into dedicated and loyal soldiers.

He said: "Wherever you will be deployed to serve, show a sense of guidance to those under you and be good officers."

The President said the discipline declared for the year 1987 would be required of all people in all the systems of the Government, including the Armed Forces.

He reminded the officers to adhere to their oath of allegiance while executing their duties.

Present at the ceremony included the Vice-President, Mr Mwai Kibaki, a Minister of State in the President's Office, Mr Justus ole Tipis, Ministers, Assistant Ministers, senior Government officials, civic and local leaders.

The best cadet overall and top in order of merit was J. G. Karanja of the Army. He won the Sword of Honour. The second best cadet and winner of the Cane of Honour, was H. M. Ndung'u of the Army. The best foreign cadet in order of merit was G. F. Lahana from the Malawi Army. The best cadet in professional studies was B. M. Kimeu of the Kenya Army and the best cadet in academic studies was K. Mutambo of the Army.

/9317
CSO: 3400/970

PRESIDENT SETS NEW RULES FOR PARASTATALS

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 2 Jan 87 pp 1, 24

[Article by Pius Nyamora]

[Text]

President Moi inaugurated 1987 as the year of rigour by declaring that nobody would now be a director of more than one parastatal.

In his New Year message, broadcast and televised live from State House, Nakuru, at midnight, the President said:

"It is now a Government policy that a person cannot be appointed a director of more than one parastatal.

"If you are the chairman of a county council, you should concentrate on serving the people and looking after public funds. You should not expect to be a director on another body."

To improve efficiency in state corporations, those who had failed in their own businesses or elsewhere would not be appointed as chairmen of parastatals, he said.

In a speech punctuated by applause from Cabinet Ministers, Permanent Secretaries and other Kenyans from all walks of life, the President also announced a ban on off-licence bars.

He said they were hindering progress because some people engaged in drinking sprees from the morning instead of going to work.

"Every person in Kenya must be productive," he said. "You should report to work on time. If you are supposed to report at work at 8.15 a.m., you should be there on the dot and not at 10 a.m."

"Off-licence bars, where

people go on drinking sprees from as early as 10 a.m. or 11 a.m. have been abolished from today, the first of January.

"Any Government official found licensing such bars will be sacked."

Blaming those responsible for losing millions of shillings in the Civil Service and parastatals, the President said:

"This year is going to be very bad for those who misuse public funds. Stern action will be taken against them according to the law. Justice will be done and nobody will be punished for nothing."

In a no-nonsense statement, the President told Cabinet Ministers and Permanent Secretaries they would be entirely responsible for what takes place in their ministries.

Nobody should use the Office of the President as a scapegoat, the President said, adding: "I have appointed Ministers to think, create and see that Government policy is implemented."

President Moi, who is also Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, said he was satisfied with discipline and leadership in the Kenya Army, the 82 Air Force and the Kenya Navy.

But he said the police must improve their image, which had been tarnished by the action of a few officers. He said the army, the air force and the navy were not sparing indisciplined officers and police should follow suit.

"If you misbehave in the Army,

you are removed instantly without anyone referring to what some call higher authorities."

The police, he said, should rid itself of the few officers spoiling their reputation. "Justice should be done everywhere so wananchi are satisfied," he said.

President Moi told the Public Service Commission to take its responsibilities seriously and avoid being used like rubber stamps.

He said members of the clandestine Mwakenya movement were agents of smugglers and tribalists. Members of the group would be uncovered wherever they are, he added.

Saying Kenya was an open society, the President declared: "Every Kenyan should feel free to contribute ideas for the development of this country."

He cautioned church leaders to stick to their work instead of involving themselves in politics and other issues which could culminate in instability.

Touching on some of the successes Kenyans had achieved during 1986, the President said food production had improved. The ruling Kenya African National Union (Kanu) had been revitalised.

There had been a healthy foreign exchange surplus. The implementation of educational programmes had been going on according to plan. Moreover, the country's economy had greatly improved.

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CSO: 3400/969

SOVIET-TRAINED DOCTORS COMPLAIN OF DISCRIMINATION

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 16 Jan 87 p 17

[Text]

FOR many years, there have been sporadic complaints from Kenyan professionals graduating from the Eastern bloc countries concerning the discrimination they undergo when they offer their services to the Kenyan government on completion of their studies. The complaints have often been expressed singly or jointly by various people in the fields of medicine, engineering and law, who have felt dissatisfied with what they have come to view as discriminatory scrutiny when they offer themselves for employment.

Such complaints were expressed this week by some 47 Soviet Union-trained doctors, who returned to the country recently after completion of degree courses there. The doctors are understood to have sent a letter to President Daniel arap Moi in which they have bitterly complained about discriminatory treatment they have allegedly received at the hands of the Kenyan government. They want to know why only graduates from the Soviet Union and other Eastern bloc countries fail assessment tests set for all foreign-trained doctors before admission in the country's medical profession. The doctors complained to the president that "from the history of this assessment test, only graduates from the Eastern block fail and we do not know why and yet we, too,

studied on government scholarships". The petitioners requested the president to intervene so that they could be treated in the same way as other graduates who qualify locally or in any other countries in the West and they drew the attention of the president to the fact that many Kenyan officials trained in the Eastern bloc were performing well in the civil service.

In the past, these complaints have been individually expressed and the government has not responded. There have, however, been general statements from Kenyan politicians about their stand on the form of government and political ideologies pursued by the Eastern block countries. While political leaders in Kenya have generally expressed their open disapproval of communism and marxism, the government has continued to send students to study in these countries. The students who seek further education in these countries are, however, not as many as those who go to Western countries. The fact that socialist countries study in languages other than English which is Kenya's official language, puts students graduating from Eastern countries at a disadvantage when it comes to being tested in English.

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CSO: 3400/988

ASSOCIATION CHIEF ON INDUSTRIALIZATION STRATEGY

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 8 Jan 87 p 11

[Interview with Silas Ita, chief executive of the Kenya Association of Manufacturers, by Doug Charaggu; date and place not specified]

[Text]

Q. Industrial strategy in Kenya and many other developing countries has been based on import substitution. How effectively and efficiently has it worked in Kenya?

A. The import substitution strategy has effectively resulted in a highly developed industrial base in Kenya compared to other kinds of development strategies in the Africa region.

Transfer of technology has been realised and employment generated. In some industrial sectors we have achieved self-sufficiency in consumer goods. A measure of sector linkages has been realised and Kenya has benefited from industrial, scientific and technological information network of international investment. But import substitution has its own limitations, one of them being heavy reliance on imported inputs.

Q. Does the KAM think an export oriented strategy is ideal for Kenya today or at any other time?

A. Yes, the KAM believes that an export oriented strategy of industrialisation is ideal for Kenya. We have the potential and ability to export manufactured goods in the regional market and further afield.

There is no country in the world which has the potential to export everything it manufactures and even where this is the case, satisfaction of the domestic market would always be given priority. Kenya has some

manufactured products which stand a better chance in the export market than others.

These products should be assisted to perform better in the export market. In other words, Kenya's export-oriented strategy of industrialisation must be selective in terms of projects, products and markets.

Q. The Government, through Sessional Paper Number One of 1986 and the 1986/87 budget, has strongly stressed the importance of the informal sector. Does this in any way affect the KAM and others in industry?

A. The KAM is willing, through its members, to work with the Government to assist the informal sector wherever possible. But it must be noted that the flexibility of the informal sector activities, operations and systems are key to the sector's success. Any move that might introduce rigidity and red tape into the operations, systems and activities of the informal sector will frustrate its growth and expansion.

In the context of the informal sector operators, the majority whom are indigenous Kenyans, the Government and the rest of the entire modern sector should assist the informal sector by injecting some soft term financing, management, and marketing skills through training. In the KAM's view, this group constitutes tomorrow's industrialists and entrepreneurs.

Q. The Sessional Paper Number One of 1986 states if the country

is to finance imports sufficient to enable the economy grow at 5.6 per cent for the rest of the century, industrial exports will have to expand at over six per cent a year in real terms. Does the KAM feel that this is attainable? And how is it going to be done?

A. Yes, it is attainable through adequate export promotion schemes such as manufacturing in bond. The country must not waste time in formulating adequate schemes and incentive packages to realise this objective. Export potential products and projects must be identified and appropriate export schemes established.

Q. With the PTA now in operation, how has Kenya's industrial sector changed? What is in store?

A. The PTA is in operation, but Kenya's industrial sector has not changed and any changes in the sector are not expected to come through in the first phase of the PTA operation. But there is some process of change that is taking place because of the PTA market and development strategy.

Sourcing of raw materials within the PTA is being investigated and contacts are being developed. PTA markets for Kenya goods and their sizes are being analysed. Transportation routes by air, road and sea are being investigated and market regulation by the governments and operators is being assessed.

This change is taking place within the Kenyan industry. It will, however, tick if payments for trial transactions are realised. The potential is there but it has not been fully realised.

Q. Some people argue that Kenya's industrial goods are of low quality and are highly priced

due to protection. How true is this and does it affect export capacity?

A. Some Kenyan industrial goods are of low quality, others could be highly priced. But the same applies to imported goods. High price and low quality is not a characteristic of locally-manufactured goods. Kenya manufactures very high quality foods and beverages capable of competing with similar goods internationally.

In other areas, Kenyan goods compare well with goods manufactured by newly-industrialising countries of the world. Some measure of protection and support for local industry by all of us is the best guarantee for better quality of locally-produced goods at our stage of industrialisation.

Q. Power tariffs have gone up by about 30 per cent, how has this affected the manufacturing sector's performance?

A. Power being a major input in heavy industries such as cement works, steel rolling, and smelting, a tariff increase of 30 per cent means a significant cost increase.

Already parastatals' contribution to the cost of production of the private sector is on the high side. For instance, there are local authorities fees and charges, port clearing charges, railway transportation rates, posts and telecommunications charges, levies and rates of many types.

It is hard to imagine that the private sector can absorb all these costs even where it is possible to pass these costs to the consumer without eroding their capital base. In total, the impact of all these charges is to limit the industry's ability to expand and generate more jobs for our people.

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CSO: 3400/969

STAREHE MP RUBIA DETAINED BY POLICE FOR QUESTIONING

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 30 Jan 87 pp 1, 5

[Article by Irungu Ndirangu and Tom Mshindi]

[Text]

The MP for Starehe, Mr Charles Rubia, was picked up by police from his Phoenix House office, along Standard Street, Nairobi, just before lunch yesterday.

A secretary in Mr Rubia's Kenya Mystery Tours Company, on the first floor of the building, said plainclothes policemen had arrived at the building just before 9 a.m.

One policeman came into the office and demanded to see Mr Rubia, she said. The man was told Mr Rubia had not arrived. About an hour later, the man came up again but was again told the MP had not come in.

"At 11 a.m." she said, "I think they saw him come up because immediately after he went into his office, the man and two others stormed into the office."

The secretary said: "The man told me he wanted to see Mr Rubia. I asked him whether it was official or personal. First he told me it was personal. And I told him I would direct him to Mr Rubia's Industrial Area office. It was then that he told me it was official," the secretary said.

The man told me his name was Mr Peter Kiarie or Kariuki. I do not recall it well. But it is either Kiarie or Kariuki. I think it is Kiarie," the young lady concluded.

"He showed me his identification. And told me he had come from the Nairobi Area Police Station. I then went in and told mzee (Mr Rubia), who told me to show him in," she continued.

"They stayed in his office for about two hours and took him away at 12.45 p.m.," she said. She said she did not know what they had been doing. But immediately after "Kiarie" went in, he came out to call the other two people who were standing in the waiting room, the secretary explained.

She said: "When they came out of the office the men told us they would be taking him to the Nairobi Area Police Station."

She said Mr Rubia addressed them briefly before he walked down the flight of wooden stairs leading into Baring Arcade and into an Audi car waiting at the back of Phoenix House.

The secretary said, however, that the policemen did not take anything from Mr Rubia's office. "They could not have taken anything from his office. Normally there is nothing in there. . . . They did not take anything," she reiterated.

She said Mr Rubia told them before he left: "Hope to see you soon, girls. I am being taken away. I do not know where they are taking me. But let us believe, as they say, it is Central Police Station."

At this time, three of Mr Rubia's sons — Michael, David and Maurice — came into the room, the girl said. As the policemen took away Mr Rubia, the sons followed in a car behind, she explained.

Later, as the secretary was narrating this story to the *Nation*, one of the sons came rushing into

his father's office and after a few minutes, rushed out again. The young man, in his twenties, missed one step as he dashed down the flight of stairs and crashed into the wooden railing.

He collected himself rapidly and rushed into a white station wagon and drove away at a high speed.

Mr Rubia lives at Kisembe Estate, Langata, along the road to Banda School, Nairobi.

Mr Rubia, a Cabinet Minister until the general election of 1983, has since emerged as one of the most critical backbenchers in Parliament.

On several occasions, he has criticised the stand taken by other Members of Parliament and the Government.

The most recent issue was last year's debate on the Constitutional Amendment Bill. He voted against the Bill during its Second Reading, but was unable to vote on its Third Reading because he had been ordered out of the House for refusing to withdraw a remark that there had been intimidation during the debate.

The Bill, which has since become law, scrapped the powerful office of Chief Secretary and withdrew the security of tenure for the holder of the office of the Attorney-General and that of the Controller and Auditor-General.

Before this, Mr Rubia had hit the headlines by defending the National Council of Churches of Kenya and the Law Society of Kenya, whose stand on the Constitutional Amendment Bill had been heavily censured by Members of Parliament and other leaders.

Even during the controversy over queuing as a method of voting last September, Mr Rubia said certain prominent personalities were trying "to deny Kenyans the freedom of expressing their views".

This, he said, was "unconstitutional and illegal".

Mr Rubia is a noted critic of the Nairobi City Commission, and would prefer elected councillors to take over.

Mr Rubia, an Alliance High School old boy, has served in various capacities since he joined the public service in the late 1950s. He was the first African mayor of Nairobi, serving for five years until 1967. He is also a prominent businessman.

In 1969, he successfully contested the Starehe (Nairobi) parliamentary seat and was named Assistant Minister for Education. He has retained the seat ever since. In 1979 he was appointed Minister for Local Government and Urban Development, but was dropped after the 1983 general election.

/9317
CSO: 3400/970

ELECTORAL BOUNDARY CHANGES TRIGGER REACTIONS

Politics Behind Changes Discussed

Nairobi SUNDAY NATION in English 11 Jan 87 pp 4, 22

[Article by Ben Omoro]

[Text]

National elections — scheduled for 1988 — may be far from the minds of most Kenyans just now, but that is likely to change in the coming days.

The Electoral Commission has already set the stage for an early campaign — low-key perhaps, but still there.

The trigger is the creation of 30 new constituencies and the change in the boundaries of many others. Even those who may have wanted to keep secret their intentions of seeking parliamentary seats until close to the elections have been forced to start early by being thrown into new constituencies.

Many of those now recognise that they will have to make an early start if they have to achieve some impact by 1988, even more so in case of a snap election.

Even some current Members of Parliament have been forced to make their intentions known by finding themselves in new constituencies. A good example is that of the current MP for Winam, Mr Peter Anyumba, who now finds himself in neighbouring Nyando Constituency.

Fired

On Thursday, Mr Anyumba announced to the Press that he will contest the Nyando seat currently held by Mr Tom Ogalo, an Assistant Minister in the Office of the Vice-President and Ministry of Home Affairs.

In effect the starting shot has been fired in Nyando, and in a number of new constituencies where either sitting MPs or those who lost in 1983 have said they will contest.

Many other aspirants to Parliament are busy scrutinising the areas into which they have been thrown. Even sitting MPs, whose constituencies have been affected by being split, chopped off or expanded, are busy assessing what it means in terms of their prospects in 1988.

Even before the full political implications of the Electoral Commission's parliamentary boundary review are clear, a quick glimpse at the various changes shows a major impact in the politics of some areas.

In most cases, the commission probably never intended the result in political terms, or at least had some other valid reason for the change. The emerging impression sometimes is that the commission deliberately sought to create opportunities for some prominent figures.

Comeback

Such cases include the creation of Kajiado Central, which happens to be where the Finance Minister, Mr George Saitoti, comes from. He is currently a Nominated MP. Or the case of Lurambi North which has been split into Malava and Lugari, possibly setting the stage for a

parliamentary comeback by the Kanu Secretary-General, M. Burudi Nabwera, in Lugari.

In most cases, the commission considered the area's population in deciding whether to create new constituencies.

This was probably why Machakos, Kakamega and Kisii districts got three new constituencies each, while Nyeri and South Nyanza districts got two each. Seventeen other districts got an extra seat each. The rest 19 districts had to be content with small boundary changes or just new names for old constituencies.

For high potential areas with heavy populations, the average voter population per constituency was within 40-55,000 range. The commission seems to have considered voter populations far above that range as a factor in favour of a split, or a shuffling of parts to other constituencies.

Indeed, most constituencies, other than in major urban areas, with over 60,000 voters as registered in 1983 seem to have been split into two or carved into smaller ones.

The only exceptions seem to have been Alego-Usonga in Siaya, which in 1983 had a voter population of 61,217, and a number of Meru constituencies, which had only to be content with a change of name.

Why these were left out when less populated were reorganised is not clear. Mr S. M. Ngaine, who wrote to complain about the Meru case, is not sure whether to

blame the district leaders for not putting up a stronger case, or the commission for ignoring their case.

Using the 1979 population and the proposed number of MPs, each elected member should ideally represent 81,527 people. It works down to 102,252 people per each one of 10 MPs. Machakos will have 103,772 for each of Meru's eight MPs, 93,717 for Kakamega's 11 MPs, 86,951 people for each of Kisii's proposed 10 MPs, 81,524 for Nyeri's six, and 24,054 for Marsabit's four.

Section 42 of the Kenya Constitution, which sets out the duties of the Electoral Commission, says that Parliament has prescribed the minimum and maximum number of constituencies.

It also says that "all constituencies shall contain as nearly equal numbers of inhabitants as appears to the commission to be reasonably practicable". But it allows the commission to depart from that principle to account of a number of factors.

These are spelt out as population density and in particular the need to ensure adequate representation of urban and sparsely-populated rural areas; population trends; the means of communication; geographical features, community of interest; and the boundaries of existing administrative areas.

On population, the commission is guided by the "latest census of the population held in pursuance of any law", in this case the 1979 census.

Factors other than population apparently played a key role in regard to a number of constituencies such as those in West Pokot, Trans Nzoia and Kericho.

In some cases, the commission acted on areas involved in long-standing disputes about where the people should vote in and be administered from. In several of those cases, the commission moved people into different constituencies, some of which fall in different provinces.

Two of them have already drawn serious protests from a number of people and politicians. The Butere MP, Mr Martin Shikuku, is among some of those protesting against the transfer of Luanda Doho and Muhaka sub-locations from his constituency, which falls in Kakamega District of Western Province, to Gem Constituency, Siaya District of Nyanza Province.

The other row involves Ruwe Sub-location of South Ugenya Location of Siaya District, which has been moved from Ugenya Constituency to Mumias, Kakamega District, where it will vote with South Wanga.

In these and other cases, the commission is being seen as an arbiter, and the outcome as presaging administrative changes to follow.

Those administrative changes may or may not follow. In the past 20 years there have been many areas that have voted in constituencies falling outside their districts, and no effort was made to realign either the constituency or administrative boundaries to make them compatible.

But now such a realignment may be necessary because of the new system of channelling development projects through District Development Committees and their divisional and locational components. Without such a realignment, an MP may sit in the DDC which does not cover all the areas he or she represents.

Efforts by *Sunday Nation* on how the Government plans to sort out that situation were fruitless.

So were efforts to find out what mechanism exists for those seeking redress after being dissatisfied with the commission's work.

The constitution does not provide for any such mechanism. It only says that the "commission shall review the number, the boundaries and names of the constituencies into which Kenya is divided, and may, by order, alter the number, the boundaries or the names, subject to and in accordance with this section (42), to such extent as it considers desirable in the light of the review".

Most people, however, seem satisfied with the commission's work, and are now focusing mainly on what the changes mean to them.

Here is a run-over of some of the changes and what they may mean in the 1988 elections.

Nairobi did not get any new constituency despite the fact that the population has grown substantially in recent years. There were a number of boundary changes to shift some of the populations from the more populated to the less populated constituencies, together with name changes for Parklands and Bahati, which are known as Westlands and Kaloleni respectively.

Similarly Mombasa did not get any new constituency. But there were boundary changes which brought the whole of Mombasa Island under a new constituency called Mvita. The changes have brought complaints from such Mombasa leaders as Shariff Nassir, the district Kanu boss and MP for Mombasa Central, and Mayor Ahmed Mwidani.

In 1983 Mombasa Central had 62,118 registered voters. The changes could make it one of those with largest number of voters in the country. How it will affect the complexion of Mombasa politics, however, remains to be seen.

Splitting

Kilifi District got an extra constituency mainly by splitting Kilifi North, currently represented by the Information and Broadcasting Minister, Mr Noah Katana Ngala. Mr Ngala will have to decide whether to contest Bahari or Ganze, as the new constituencies are called.

Close watchers say he may opt for Ganze, where the family has some property, while supporting an ally in Bahari. Dr Chibule wa Tsuma in Kilifi South, now Kaloleni, has most of his constituency intact.

The commission carved Mwatate from Wundanyi, currently held by Mr Mwashengwa Mwachofsi, though the constituency had only 38,218 registered voters in 1983. Mr Mwachofsi's headaches still remain as his chief rivals like Mr Darius Mbela remain within Wundanyi.

Nyambene North deserved to be split into two. It had about 75,000 registered voters in 1983. Now it has been split into Igembe and Ntonyiri with the current MP, Mr J. Muturia, remaining in Ntonyiri and two of his strongest opponents moving to Igembe.

In neighbouring Embu, the people of Embu North are rather disappointed: They got the opposite of what they sought. Instead of a split, they got more locations from Embu East, including a former MP, Mr Kamwithi Munyi, and a change of name to Runyenes. Embu East was renamed Siakago, and Embu South now is Gachoka.

Nyeri constituency also highly deserved to be reorganised. In 1983 it was the second biggest in the country with 103,482 voters

of which 53,800 turned out to vote, giving each of the three contestants a respectable figure.

Now it has been given two more constituencies, which has however made the situation more difficult for some of its political figures. Interestingly, the last of the 1983 field, Mr Joel Muruthi Mureithi, has the easiest job choosing where he will contest. He has already announced for Kieni, where he is a locational Kanu chairman. The Nyeri branch secretary Mr Munene Kairu is said to be interested in Kieni.

The current MP, Mr Nderito Githua, may have been expected to go to Tetu, but his strongholds are in Nyeri Town, and he could easily opt for it. Similarly, though Mr Waruru Kanja, a former MP naturally falls in Nyeri Town, his major support is in Tetu and Kieni.

Nyeri Town could also attract newcomers, and some notable Nyeri names are said to be considering switching there from other constituencies.

In Murang'a, the commissioners' pen has changed local politics significantly. The old Kiharu is back in place of Mbiri, and without Kanyenyaini and Dr Julius Gikonyo Kiano, who are back in Kangema which leaves Mr Kenneth Matiba happy and towering over Kiharu.

It creates a rather difficult situation for Dr Kiano — does he call it quits and support his former ally, Mr Joseph Kamotho against Mr John Michuki, or convince Mr Kamotho to step aside for him, or take on his former ally and Mr Michuki.

In Kigumo, Mr Francis Thuo must also be feeling relieved, because the commissioners have sent his main rival last time, Prof G. Munoru, to Kandara with Ruchu.

Kandara has been split, with the current MP, Mr George Mwicigi, going off with the new Gatanga Constituency, where he is unlikely to face much challenge.

He leaves back in Kandara Mr David Ngethe to fight it out with Mr Mburu Wanyoike, with Prof Munoru trying to get a toehold.

In Kiambu the only major change was the expansion of Juja constituency at the expense of Gatundu and Githunguri. Now renamed Thika, it has taken Thika Municipality from Gatundu as well as Ruiru, a rather troublesome spot, from Githunguri. At least Gatundu deserved the carving.

Deserved

Nakuru West equally deserved a reorganisation. Now parts of it have been taken out together with Rongai and Eldama Ravine from Nakuru North to form Rongai. The remaining constituency renamed Molo will still see the old rivalry continue.

Rongai inherits the current MP for Nakuru North, Mr Eric Bomet, leaving the troubled north an open field. Some of its stars are either in exile or in detention, and it remains to be seen whether Mr Kihika Kimani will eat his words and try for a comeback after announcing publicly that he had quit politics.

In Uasin Gishu a major reorganisation has been carried out with the creation of a third constituency. It leaves most of Eldoret North's rich field of hopefuls to work out where they fall.

Some of the parts have been sent to Kerio South in Elgeyo/Marakwet.

It is not clear why Trans Nzoia needed a third constituency, given the just-above-average voter population. The effect, however, is that it creates a chance for some accommodation among the district's key political figures, including Mr Wafula Wabuge, the former MP for Kitale West.

In Kakamega, the creation of Lugari from Lurambi North will create an opportunity for Mr Nabwera. But he may still have to contend with Mr Jonathan Masinde who moves there.

In fact it may not be a cut and dry situation. There may be some give and take situation to get to know who contests where.

Vihiga has been split into two, giving Mr Moses Mudavadi lordship in the new Sabatia and leaving Vihiga to be contested by his main opponent, Mr Bahati Semo and the likes of Prof Philemon Indire.

And Ikolomani was also split into two, leaving Mr Seth Lugonzo in Ikolomani with Mr Jeremiah Murila moving to Shinyalu.

Across in Siaya District, the commissioners created a new constituency called Rarieda from Bondo. That is likely to take off the pressure from Mr Odongo Oambo, the Agriculture Minister, as Mr Hezekiah Ougo will go to Rarieda.

There was no additional constituency in Kisumu Town, but the juggling by the commissioners has almost the same

effect. Not only has it sent Mr Anyumba to look for votes in Nyando against Mr Ogalo and probably Mr Onyango Midika, whom he was once accused of helping put in jail.

It is not immediately clear whether Mr Midika may try for Muhoroni, and who else may emerge there, though there is talk of some prominent personalities from other areas moving there.

In South Nyanza, the creation of two new constituencies may enable some politicians to try for a comeback. Nyatike, carved from Migori, may provide room for names like Mr Odero Jowi and Mr Owigo Olang, if he can be cleared.

Rongo, carved out of Homa Bay — now renamed Rangwe — will inherit Mr Oluch Kanindo, who will however still face Mr Linus Aluoch, a former nominated MP. It is an open field in Rangwe, possibly attracting those from other constituencies with property in Homa Bay. The name of Mr Okiki Amayo is already being mentioned.

And across in Kisii, the commissioners split two constituencies Wanjare/South Mugirango, and Majoge/Bassi, as well as leaving off a big part of Nyaribari to form Getembe with Kisii Town.

The result is that Mr Chris Obure will have an easy time in Bobasi, while Mr Zephania Anyieni, the chairman of the Presidential Soil Conservation Commission, will have an easy time making a comeback from Bomachoge.

Mr Reuben Oyondi may have to contend with new local aspirants in Bogirango Maate, while a former Member of Parliament, Mr Mark Bosire, will contend with people like Dr Protas Kebati Momanyi for Bonchari.

Getembe is going to be most interesting not only because it has been expected for so long as possibly an opportunity for Mr Simeon Nyachae, who is retiring from the Civil Service in February. The boundary also includes within the new constituency most of Nyaribari prominent people, including Mr Andrew Omanga, the current MP for Nyaribari and Minister for Tourism.

Mr Nyamweya, whose family has property in Matunwa, may be one of the few who may fall under Nyaribari proper. For now, however, it is going to be a close kept secret who will contest where.

Kakamega Residents Angered

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 2 Jan 87 p 4

[Article by Job Githinji]

[Text]

The people of Lwanda Doho and Muhaka sub-locations in West Kisa Location, Kakamega District, yesterday sought justification from the Electoral Boundary Commission for moving them from Butere constituency to Gem. Butere in Western Province, while Gem is in Nyanza.

The chairman of Lwanda Doho-Muhaka Progressive Society, Mr John Mwanza Okinda, claimed the decision was intended to please a certain politician in the area.

And he appealed to the Government, on behalf of the people from the two sub-locations to reverse the decision and "leave us to remain in West Kisa Location in Butere constituency."

In a press statement, Mr Okinda said the people in the two sub-locations could not find any justification in the decision to remove them from Butere constituency.

The chairman said: "The decision is obviously intended to please a certain politician and not for the benefit of the people of the area."

He thanked the President and the Government for the three additional constituencies in Kakamega but said no public inquiry was made to determine the wishes of the people affected.

He said the commission was supposed to determine the constituency boundaries and not the administrative ones.

He said: "It was supposed to take into account the interests of

the community, ethnic factors and historical background.

Mr Okinda said that was why the people were astonished when they were removed from Butere and taken to Gem constituency.

He said ethnic factors and historical background were not considered when the decision was made.

Mr Okinda said the people from that area were peace loving under the Nyayo philosophy of love, peace and unity and did not therefore wish to create problems.

But, said the chairman, "we cannot allow one individual to bring misery to all the people of the two sub-locations".

He said there was no truth in what a certain politician said that the people of the two sub-locations rejoiced at the decision to remove them from Butere.

Mixed Parliamentary Reactions

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 3 Jan 87 p 4

[Text]

The Kericho Kanu branch secretary, Mr Ayub Chepkwony, has requested the Government to consider re-drawing up, the boundaries of the new Kericho Central constituency so that Kericho municipality remains in Belgut constituency.

Mr Chepkwony said in a press statement yesterday that the people of Kericho felt the inunicipality would be better represented if left to remain in Belgut constituency because of "development environment".

Mr Chepkwony is the Belgut Kanu sub-branch chairman and a former MP for the area.

He said the commission did not consider the recommendations of the local leaders while drawing up the new boundaries.

The MP for Kericho East, Mr Kipsongol Koskey, has com-

ded the Electoral Commission for creating an additional constituency in Kericho District. KNA adds.

He was addressing over 200 teachers at Sengecha High School in Buret division on Monday.

The MP for Chepalungu, Mr John arap Koech, the Kenya National Union of Teachers (KNUT) national chairman, Mr John Katumanga, the Minister for Commerce and Industry, Professor Jonathan Ng'eno and the Kanu branch secretary, Mr Ayub Chepkwony, also addressed the meeting.

•An Assistant Minister for Transport and Communications, Mr Seth Lugonzo, has welcomed the creation of a new constituency in Ikolomani Division of Kakamega and said it would enable the area to develop faster.

The MP for Ikolomani said the new constituency, to be known as Shinyalu, would increase the area's representation in Parliament.

Kitui KANU Opposes Changes

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 12 Jan 87 p 3

[Text]

Elected leaders in Kitui District want the recommendations of the Electoral Commission on constituency boundaries to be reviewed.

In a statement issued yesterday, the district's Kanu branch urged the Office of the President to review the boundaries to run along the recommendations of their district development committee.

Signatories to the statement were the branch chairman, Mr Ezekiel Mweu, who is the MP for Kitui East and an Assistant Minister for Foreign Affairs; Mr Kyale Mwendwa, vice-chairman, who is also the Minister for Livestock Development; Mr S. K. Musyoka, the MP for Kitui North and an Assistant Minister for Works, Housing and Physical Planning; Mr P. Ivuti, the MP for Kitui South and branch treasurer; and Mr Titus Mbathi, branch organising secretary.

Others who signed the statement were assistant branch secretary, Mr Mutia Nzomo, Mr J. Nzelu, branch assistant treasurer, and Mr S. K. Musyimi, branch executive officer.

The statement, which was delivered to Nation House by Mr Musyoka, said the leaders had examined the commission's report in depth.

Meanwhile, the Machakos District Kanu chairman, Mr Mulu Mutisya, has warned a few people trying to divide wananchi over the creation of three more parliamentary constituencies in the area.

He said the additional constituencies — Mwala, Kibwezi and Masinga — were meant to give the people adequate representation in the National Assembly and that the district Kanu branch would not hesitate to discipline anyone found using the issue as a spring-board to cheap politics".

Addressing a rally at Makutano market in Mwala Division at the weekend, the Kanu chairman warned that no one should declare their interest in the new constituencies as time was not ripe for campaigns.

Mr William Morogo Saina has warned his rivals against spreading rumours that a transformation of his previous Eldoret North constituency into Eldoret West disqualifies him from being the area MP.

Mr Saina, an Assistant Minister for Agriculture and Livestock Development who was addressing wananchi at Segere centre, in Moiben Location, Uasin Gishu District on Friday, described those spreading lies against him as self-seekers who had strayed. (NATION Reporter, KNA and Correspondent)

/9317
CSO: 3400/975

MINISTRY BANS DIRECT SALE OF MAIZE

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 7 Jan 87 p 28

[Article by Catherine Gicheru]

[Text]

The Minister for Agriculture, Mr Odongo Omamo, yesterday banned the direct purchase of maize from farmers by millers.

Any miller found contravening the directive may lose his licence.

Mr Omamo said the ban was imposed because of the failure by farmers to repay seasonal credits advanced to them by various Government agricultural financial corporations.

"When the farmers sell their maize direct to the miller no deductions are made for the seasonal credit advanced to them," he said.

The credit has to be repaid as it should be available to the farmers every season, he said. He assured millers not to panic since the National Cereals and Produce Board — which will be solely responsible for the purchase of maize and other cereals had adequate maize in stock to keep the mills running without any problem.

The board has eight million bags of maize in stock.

Farmers were also assured that they would be paid for their crops without undue delay. On Monday, Mr Omamo said, the Government had released Sh150 million to pay farmers for their maize delivered to the board.

A further Sh50 million would be released to the board today. On Friday, the board would get Sh100 million to pay farmers.

The board had bought two million bags of the current season's crop. A further 7.6 million bags would be bought between now and the end of the buying season in June.

To meet payments to farmers, the Government would release Sh1.1 billion.

Last year, Mr Omamo said, farmers had produced 29 million bags of maize. Two thirds of this was stored on the farms.

/9317
CSO: 3400/972

HUGE MAIZE SURPLUS DESTINED FOR EXPORT

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 9 Jan 87 pp 14-15

[Text]

THE revelation by the minister for planning and national development, Dr. Robert Ouko, that Kenya has a surplus of over five million bags of maize which it will export, is, on the one hand, a tribute to the country's farmers and, on the other, a reminder to Kenyans that the country does not yet have sufficient storage facilities for her maize crop. Again, it raises the issue of the prudence of exporting the surplus maize, especially if previous experiences are anything to go by. Ouko, who was speaking at a farewell party hosted by the Nyanza provincial administration in honour of the outgoing provincial commissioner, Mr. Simon Mung'alla, said that the achievement is attributable to the hard work by the country's farmers, who invested heavily in the preparation of the land which had in turn resulted in the improved yields. The minister said that the crop could be exported without affecting Kenya's food reserves.

This can only be achieved if mistakes made in the past when surplus maize has been exported are avoided. For example, between 1972 and 1974, Kenya had a bumper maize crop and consequently, the government decided to export 3.2 million bags at prices lower than those prevailing in the country, thereby incurring losses amounting to over shs.56 million. In 1975/76, a further 2.4 million bags were exported at substantial losses. In total, the country lost shs.215.75 million in maize exports between 1972 and 1977, including the transport costs of ferrying the crop from the producing centres to

Mombasa. All these losses were subsidised by the treasury using tax-payers' money. The issue of exporting surplus maize recalls the food shortage which hit the country in 1979/80, and which came in the wake of press reports that the government had exported maize after the bumper harvest of 1978 and the fairly good crop in the following year. Press reports pointed accusing fingers at

the then minister for agriculture, Mr Jeremiah Nyagah, charging that he had counter-signed export permits for about 1.6 million bags of maize between February 1978 and July 1979. The maize was reportedly sold at prices lower than those prevailing in the country at the time, resulting in a loss of shs. 12.65 million. The argument advanced by parliamentarians and the press at the time was that there would not have been a food shortage in the country if the government had not exported the maize.

Ouko did not mention the issue of lack of sufficient storage facilities as being contributory to the decision to export the maize but, in May of last year, the National Cereals and Produce Board, (NCPB) revealed that it had been forced to hire several warehouses in Nairobi's industrial area for the storage of the maize which had been stored in the open in

various maize growing zones in the country. Several lorries were deployed to these areas to ferry the crop to Nairobi in an effort to protect it from damage by the rains affecting the country at the time. The government admitted the storage crisis facing the NCPB and sold some of the maize to alleviate the situation. Some 3,400 tonnes which went to the United Nations World Food Programme was part of the carryover stock of 10,921,238 bags which had been imported during the 1984/1985 drought.

In July of last year the NCPB, according to the deputy permanent secretary in the ministry of agriculture, Mr. Alfred Amisi, had about 2.1 million bags of yellow maize which it had to dispose of locally as it could not export the maize because it was given to the country as aid and as a result of the bumper harvest realised last year, the NCPB was experiencing problems of storage. At the time, the minister for agriculture, Mr. William Odongo Omamo, said that Kenya's farmers had responded satisfactorily to the government's aggressive policy of improving the country's maize production following the 1984 drought which led to a general failure of the crop. As a result, said the minister, the country expected a bumper harvest of 29 million bags, almost three times the current NCPB storage capacity of 10 million bags. In the wake of the revelation of the expected bumper maize crop, the ministry of agriculture announced that it would spend shs.1,009 million between last year and 1989 to construct new grain storage facilities. Omamo said that when completed, the new storage facilities would provide an additional storage capacity of 18 million bags. But it is still not clear why the ministry waited for so long before embarking on the construction of additional stores for the maize crop especially since such difficulties have

been experienced many times before.

But it is not only the storage problem that plagues the NCPB, for there is the persistent problems of its failure to pay farmers on time. This problem was addressed by President Moi in May of last year when he directed the board to start paying farmers promptly following complaints that the NCPB had not paid farmers long after they had delivered their maize to the board. This week, Omamo disclosed that the government would release shs.300 million to the board for the purchase of maize and other produce from the farmers. He urged the board to move fast and pay the farmers promptly. By September, 1986, for example, the board had not paid farmers for the previous season's crop and the money which the ministry is set to release will be to pay for produce delivered at that time, which means that last season's crop will be paid for later.

Omamo, said, however, that some farmers were currently selling their maize directly to millers instead of selling it to the board and ordered that this practice be stopped with immediate effect. He said that the millers were exploiting the farmers by underpaying them and that some of the farmers were selling directly in a bid to avoid paying the seasonal credit loans extended to them by the Agricultural Finance Corporation. There is, however, another angle to the story: farmers resorted to selling their maize to millers because the millers pay them on delivery of their produce and also because the NCPB could not take their maize because of lack of storage space. Omamo said that 18 million bags of the 29 million bags of maize harvested in the country last year is stored on farms in the major producing areas and went on to say that the country has a reserve of six million bags of maize which is adequate to feed the country.

/9317
CSO: 3400/988

COFFEE FARMERS DISAPPOINTED WITH PAYMENTS

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 10 Jan 87 p 10

[Article by Samuel Nduati]

[Text]

Coffee farmers described the final 1985/86 payment of Sh378 million, announced on Thursday as peanuts compared to what they had hoped for.

At the Sh3,300 per tonnes announced by the Coffee Board and the Kenya Planters' Co-operative Union the farmers can only expect a payment of 20cents per kilogramme.

The chairman of Gatukuyu Coffee Farmers Co-operative Society in Kiambu Mr Patrick Kariuki, told the *Nation* that farmers had hoped for at least Sh1/50 per kilogramme for coffee delivered.

He said at the announced rates, the total payment for the year would come to Sh7/50 per kilogramme which he said was a disappointment to farmers.

The farmers, he said, had hoped the payment would amount to Sh10 per kilogramme for the year.

Mr Kariuki attributed the low

payment to overborrowing by the Coffee Board of Kenya in anticipation of high prices.

He said even the previous year when there was no anticipated boom the farmers at least received Sh1/50 payment per kilogramme.

He asked the Coffee Board to release the coffee cess payable to county councils to the farmers remaining with it.

The farmers were grateful to the Government for lowering the prices of fertilisers.

Meanwhile, Brazil the world's leading coffee producer, to resume coffee exports and, for the first time, will set prices in line with those on the international market, AFP adds.

The decision by the Brazilian Coffee Institute to reopen export registers for February shipments was taken following a meeting between Brazilian Finance Minister, Mr Dilson Funaro and Institute officials.

/9317

CSO: 3400/972

BURGLARIES ON INCREASE IN CITY REGIONS

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 16 Jan 87 p 15

[Article by Irungu Ndirangu]

[Text]

It was just before 4 a.m. on a Friday, James Mwangi, his wife Julia and their three children were fast asleep in their two bedroom house at Huruma, Nairobi.

Suddenly, there was a loud bang at the door. He shot up to find his wife and children screaming and trembling with fear. Thugs had finally reached them. The whole line of houses on the street had also heard the bang and many people were shouting at the top of their voices for help, others crept under their beds, while many others were shaking in bed in fear.

In a short time, the thugs swept into the sitting room of Mwangi's house and sped off with the family's colour television, video and music system.

The thugs, numbering about five and armed with rungus, knives, and axes sped off into the dark night in a small blue Datsun car possibly also stolen. Mwangi and his family stayed in their rooms for a while before venturing into the sitting room to see what "damage" had been done.

When everything had finally settled down, a few neighbours came over and the families spoke in low voices about the terror of living in Nairobi today. Each day, no less than twenty burglaries, muggings, breakages

into cars, pick pocketing, etc are reported to the police in Nairobi.

In the residential estates, families live in fear of the faceless thugs who may strike at any time of the night.

The families feel helpless and defenceless. The patrol police have been doing a commendable job at keeping thugs at bay. But the thugs too have learnt to strike on one side while the policemen are patrolling another.

Before they built Buru Buru Police Station, thugs struck in Buru Buru, Kariobangi South, Outer Ring and Umoja estates almost with impunity.

With the construction of the police post, night burglaries have gone down. When tenants moved to Buru Buru when the estate was completed, they tried to reduce thuggery by employing Maasai watchmen. But each time the members of one house failed to pay the watchman, their house would be broken into. The Maasai watchman would pretend not to know.

The Maasai watchmen employed in the estates in many cases are strangers to the people who employ them. Ask any watchman for his identity card, and you will hear stories about thugs, loss of goods or fire burning everything in the house where he used to live.

When a house is broken into in an area guarded by a watchman, he just melts away, never to be seen again. And if ever arrested, he will pretend he has never left his distant rural manyatta and does not even understand Kiswahili.

When collecting his dues from his employers, the Massai watchman walks from house to house with an old exercise book where he ticks off those who have paid and crosses those who have not.

When going on leave, the watchman introduces another watchman to his employers to guard for the few days he may be away. All these replacements are always *ndugu yangu* or my brother.

Many families now have taken to fixing heavy iron doors while the windows are heavily reinforced with iron bars. It will cost about Sh10,000 to make a modest house burglar proof.

The effect of the increasing incidents of burglaries in Nairobi is the increasing open air electric welding sites in the city. Everywhere you go are young men making all sorts of anti-theft steel windows, gates, grills and doors.

The business now offers thousands of jobs to young village polytechnic leavers who would be without jobs today. The investment is low. A young man will learn both gas and electric welding at a village polytechnic for about Sh3,000 in about nine months.

While out in the street, he will require electric equipment worth about Sh5,000. He will pay a small fee to the Kenya Power and Lighting Company for a connection to some post on the roadside. He will need about Sh1,000 to buy his first batch of iron bars and from there, families shaking with fright at the prospect of being visited by the burglar will start rolling in.

Over the years, residents of Nairobi have lived in fear of being mugged. In many instances, residents of the city will watch in broad daylight as a thug mugs a victim in the street without raising a finger.

An investigation shows that thugs do not just strike at your house. They first conduct a thorough survey of the kinds of

goods one has in the house. Stereo systems, colour television and videos are the popular items.

Hawkers who sell second hand items to house girls when the house owners are at work are often spies. At other times, they will openly befriend the girls and may drop in for a cup of tea when the owners are away. At other times, they will pretend to be people lost in the estates and wishing to be guided to some relative living in the area.

A woman at Huruma says the easiest way to invite burglary is to employ a house girl picked from the slums in the city. She says house girls should be well known and well paid. Their relatives should be known to the employer who should make a point of actually visiting the relatives with the house girl while she is in employment.

In Karen and Langata areas of Nairobi, families have installed powerful but well-hidden sirens that alert the police nearby. Residents here have formed a local association which meets at least once a week to review the problems facing them.

Others have kept big dogs to track down thugs and other unknown elements straying into the area. This way thuggery has been reduced in this area.

In Lavington, the residents have built fences around their compound and reinforced this with dogs, watchmen, sirens and a 24-hour security alarm system. Everywhere you go in these areas, you will find highly trained guards in vans parked under trees and listening to two-way radio systems.

Despite all these security measures, however, thugs still venture there occasionally. The unlucky ones are shot in the act. Others melt into the bushes around.

In Kibera, Kanu youthwingers have undertaken to reinforce the activities of the police. Here, thugs await the passing of the trains to Limuru and smash doors while the train is crossing the estate.

Mr Ratib Hussein, a Kanu leader at Kibera, said the thugs who rob people in the area come from distant parts of the city. He said some of these thugs come from as far away as Mathare,

Huruma, Korogocho and Dandora. He said thugs from Kibera go down to these areas to steal there.

In Kiambu, whole shopping centres have sometimes been abandoned by their owners after frequent raids by thugs. Along Thika Road, near Ndarugu, a farmer with high grade milk animals was forced to abandon his farm after thugs kept harassing him.

A lecturer at the University of Nairobi said thuggery can be a great handicap to economic development. He pointed out that where he lives families move out every two or three months.

In the streets of Nairobi, thugs break into cars every time they see a valuable item. Gas cylinders, clothes and bags left in cars will immediately invite the attention of thugs.

The easiest way of inviting a mugging is by walking alone in a dark alley. Keep to the broadly lit streets of the city at night.

/9317
CSO: 3400/970

KENYA

BRIEFS

MINISTERS DENIED FOREIGN EMBASSY ACCESS--President Moi declared yesterday that from now on no Government officer and Members of Parliament, including Ministers, would be allowed to visit foreign embassies or high commissions without permission from the foreign office. Members of staff of the foreign office would be subjected to similar requirement, he said. President Moi further announced that the two top Government officials in the Foreign Ministry would have to get permission from the President himself. The President was addressing a mammoth crowd at Sing'ore Girls' Secondary School in Elgeyo Marakwet District where he presided over a funds drive in aid of the school. He said the Government would not succumb to intimidation or blackmail by individuals or groups of people on what line of policy to follow. [Excerpt] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 23 Jan 87 p 1] /9317

6 HELD FOR GUN SMUGGLING--Kampala, Monday--Ten people, six of them Kenyans, were arrested in Uganda's eastern town of Mbale at the weekend after security forces found a cache of over 270 guns hidden at a hospital, the Roman Catholic vernacular daily, Munno, reported today. It said the Kenyans were alleged to have been involved in smuggling guns into Kenya. The arrests were made during an Army operation to search for illegal guns, the newspaper said, adding that the operation was still in progress. According to the paper, there had been a brisk trade in guns which Kenyans have been smuggling into their country through Kyeprukerati trading centre in Karamoja Province of north-eastern Uganda. It named three of the Kenyans arrested as Ahmed Toronko, Aputeli Lakidisi and John Kawenda, and said they were of Suk tribe of western Kenya. The paper said three of the Ugandans arrested were well known locally, without naming them. (AFP) [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 6 Jan 87 p 3] /9317

PLANES BANNED IN SAMBURU--Private planes have been banned from landing in the northern district of Samburu for security reasons, aviation sources said yesterday. Sources said airstrips in the area had been closed and private radio transmissions restricted. Officials of private charter airlines said Samburu's main airstrip, which they use to bring tourists to Samburu National Park and Buffalo Springs National Reserve, had been closed since Saturday. A travel agent said charter airlines were told the airstrip was closed for security reasons and would remain closed pending completion of an investigation. (Agencies) [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 25 Jan 87 p 36] /9317

MP RELEASED FROM POLICE CUSTODY--The outspoken MP for Kitutu East, Mr Abuya Abuya, who was picked up last Saturday by police for questioning, has been released. Family sources at his Kibera home said yesterday that Mr Abuya arrived from Kisii after midnight on Tuesday. He was said to have been seen at Parliament Buildings yesterday morning. On Tuesday, the MP was seen in a car along a Kissi town street at about 4.30 p.m. His reappearance generated a lot of excitement in the town, as many people stood by the road waving at him as he drove by. He went to the District Commissioner's office where he learnt that the DC was out on official duty. A District Officer (2), Mr Akibaya, told the Nation yesterday that Mr Abuya then left for Nairobi. Mr Abuya, who was driven in his blue Peugeot 504, was accompanied by two other people. They went to a Kisii hotel and stayed for about one hour before driving out of town towards his constituency. Although he waved at the crowd cheerfully, he did not stop, probably for fear of attracting a crowd. The MP was picked up by police from outside Nyayo House in Nairobi last Saturday. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 24 Jan 87 p 1] /9317

DUTCH GRANT RECEIVED--Kenya has received a Sh600 million grant from the Netherlands. The grant was a result of the recently-concluded bilateral discussions between the two governments, in which the Netherlands also granted Kenya a Sh115 million debt remission. The discussions were held between Kenya's Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Finance, Mr Charles Mbindyo, and the Netherlands Ambassador to Kenya, Mr J.F. Boddens Hosang. Reviewing past co-operation, the discussions noted that last year, Kenya got Sh527 million from the Netherlands. Mr Mbindyo thanked the government of the Netherlands for the financial assistance. He said the aid was given in the spirit of development co-operation, and would go a long way into cementing the cordial relationship between the two countries. The two sides discussed matters of mutual interest, including agricultural development, population, women in development, rural development and the industrial sector in Kenya. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 8 Jan 87 p 10] /9317

INDIA SEEKS MORE IMPORTS--India would like to import soda ash, beans and coffee from Kenya, THE Indian High Commissioner to Kenya, Mrs Manorama Bhalla told the Minister for Commerce and Industry, Professor Jonathan Ng'eno yesterday. Mrs Bhalla, who had paid a courtesy call on the Minister, said this would help to correct the trade imbalance which was currently in favour of India. The envoy said the demand for coffee was growing in India and Kenya should take advantage of the situation by exporting more coffee to India, she said. Prof Ng'eno said Kenyan coffee exporters will take up the challenge and earn the country extra foreign exchange. He praised the trade relations between India and Kenya, adding that the two had a lot to learn from each other. He said the Government will continue to assist and protect small-scale-industries. He said small-scale-industries laid the foundation for rural industrialisation. The Minister said the Government's industrial development policy was guided by the belief that "small is beautiful." He said Kenya would like to seek training facilities from India in technology and small industrial ventures. He said the machine-tool project between India and Kenya should be revived to provide small industrialists with cheap machinery and tools. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 22 Jan 87 p 10] /9317

NEW PYRETHRUM PRODUCER PRICES--New producer prices for pyrethrum will be announced this month, the chairman of the Pyrethrum Board, Mr Makone Ombese, has said. Leading a board delegation which paid a courtesy call on the Rift Valley PC, Mr Yusuf Haji on Tuesday, Mr Ombese said the produce was fetching good prices on the international market. He said the crop earned Kenya nearly Sh300 million in foreign exchange a year. He said the province produced over 6,000 tonnes and earned some Sh80 million a year. The board chief said the organisation would conduct a series of growers meetings to promote production to take advantage of the high demand for pyrethrum on the world market. He said the meetings would start this month and continue up to next month. (KNA) [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 22 Jan 87 p 10] /9317

CSO: 3400/974

LESOTHO

BRIEFS

LEKHANYA ON WATER PROJECTS, RSA--Maseru--Lesotho's military leader said yesterday its coup d'etat had enabled the nation to sign the R1,4bn Highlands Water Project contact with SA. Military Council chairman Major-General Metsing Lakhanya made the link at an Army Day parade in Maseru to celebrate the first anniversary of the coup that toppled former Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan. It is understood that Jonathan, who hedged on signing the agreement with SA wanted greater Lesotho control over the water supplies. "Fellow members of the Royal Lesotho Defence Force, we can take up arms if we have to. When we made possible the signing of this agreement, we did it so that Basotho could derive some benefit from it," Lekhanya said. "It is noteworthy to remind ourselves that it had taken 30 years since the scheme was conceived, with no progress. Yet no sooner had we resorted to discussions as opposed to radio abuses, than this epoch-making event occurred," Lekhanya told tribal dignitaries, diplomats and 600 members of the Defence Force. He also announced the introduction of the project's first phase of construction, a R50m road-building project. At a Press conference after the parade, Lekhanya stressed that relations with SA were based on "good neighbourliness." Lesotho's co-operation on the water scheme and its unequivocal opposition to an armed ANC presence were the two major foundations of this relationship. He said Lesotho continued to receive political refugees from SA, but they would not be allowed to stay if their lives were considered to be in danger. [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 21 Jan 87 pp 1, 2] /9317

CSO: 3400/996

NEW SWEET POTATO VARIETY FROM NIGERIA GIVES GOOD RESULTS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 3 Jan 87 p 3

[Text] In December, the city of Maputo's Green Zones Office harvested two new types of sweet potatoes: red and white. The new seed was planted in June.

The seed comes from the Federal Republic of Nigeria, and was acquired by the National Institute of Agronomical Research.

During the first test of the seed, made by the Green Zones Office, good results were noted in its proliferation. Agricultural technician Martin Gonzalez said that two areas were prepared for the proliferation of the sweet potato, on the Green Zones Office experimental field.

On the site, which was estimated at 1 hectare, 137 tons of foliage, 26 tons of red potatoes, 123 tons of foliage, and 23 tons of white potatoes were collected.

The sweet potato foliage was distributed to 28 producers selected in various districts. The Green Zones Office will control the proliferation of the seed, to ensure the rapid expansion of the potato species.

Martin Gonzalez explained that the introduction of the seed is part of the JNSP/UNICEF Project with the Green Zones Office, to minimize the food shortage. He also noted that the new seed lasts 5 months in the field, and may be harvested twice a year, yielding 52 tons of red potatoes per hectare, and 46 tons of white potatoes per hectare.

The technician also remarked that the local sweet potatoe fields produce little, yielding a maximum of 12 tons per hectare. He said that in the Chokwe district of Gaza the Nigerian seed attained an output of 60 tons per hectare.

Argentina Mondlane, a peasant woman from the Green Zones Office, commented:

"The Nigerian seed is of good quality and has a large yield; but there have been thefts by some residents who live near the experimental field. Were it not for this, we would have collected more sweet potatoes than we did. The people steal the sweet potatoes to barter them for bread at the bakery."

2909

CSO: 3442/77

MOZAMBIQUE

NIASSA FOOD SHORTAGE LEADS TO SEARCH FOR ALTERNATIVES

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 3 Jan 87 p 1

[Text] Famine, which has persisted since the first months of the year in Niassa, particularly in certain districts of the province, has now begun causing fatalities among children. The activity of the armed bandits has worsened problems with food production. Many scores of people have adopted a nomadic existence, most of them fleeing from the terrorists. These people, the vast majority of whom are peasants who are not productive, live on roots, tubers, wild fruit, and leaves of herbaceous plants, as our reporter learned on a visit to some of the most stricken localities.

In the vicinity of the provincial capital, Lichinga, where the green zones have not yet been established, alternative foods are uncommon, and for most of the population, they are confined to herbaceous plant leaves, better known as "kimbongue," in the Ajaua language, and as "tuthuly," in Macua, or else, at best, sweet potato leaves and little more.

But while people are living in this way in the Niassa capital, in other parts of the province, especially the central, southern, and northern districts, the living conditions are, in fact, even more difficult, owing to the acts of sabotage and robbery being committed by armed bandits against the populace.

Thus, in many areas, the people are living almost exclusively on wild fruit, tubers, and leaves of herbaceous plants, the names of which vary according to the population groups which comprise Niassa's inhabitants.

In the districts where access is difficult, not only because of the armed bandits, but also as a result of transportation problems, and from which the party and state provincial agencies do not always receive regular information, the food conditions have been described as very difficult by administrators with whom our reporter conversed.

Death of Children

In Lussanhando, slightly less than 15 kilometers from Lichinga, many children have succumbed during the past few months for lack of food and owing to

diseases which, with the lack of sufficient medicines, go hand in hand with famine, as was disclosed by the secretary of the communal village of the same name, Armando Moda, deputy to the Provincial Assembly.

The children's deaths sometimes occur in the absence of their mothers, when the latter are seeking something with which to feed their children. Armando Moda remarked that there have never been such frequent deaths in this area, and attributed the situation to the famine that is raging in many of the province's districts, and especially in his locality.

The state of malnutrition among many children and some old people, now without protection from their families, makes them susceptible to various diseases.

In this locality (Lussanando), in addition to eating "kimbongue," with little or no nutritional value, the population wanders around the mountains in search of a tuber considered to be highly poisonous, the preparation of which requires great care.

In this search for products in the brush, other population groups undertake journeys lasting over a day, in search of supplies, often preferring to surrender their own clothing in exchange for a few kilograms of corn or beans.

Unprecedented incidents occur daily in many parts of the districts, with situations as sad as that of mothers trading the cloth in which they wrap their children for a can of corn.

The secretary of the communal village of Lussanando, and deputy to the Provincial Assembly, Armando Moda, disclosed that a relative of his traded his motorcycle 2 months ago for four cans of corn, "because he had nothing else for himself or his family."

In the district of Mavago, north of Lichinga district, the famine situation is worse, owing to the activity of the armed bandits, as the zone's administrator revealed, adding that the population is trading blankets for half a can of corn, and that there are families without any more possessions for trading.

In addition to the well-known "kimbongue," the population is also living on "mapetwa" and "massuco," the latter a tasteless wild fruit. The excessive consumption of the tuber and carelessness in its preparation have caused deaths, according to the commander of a military unit stationed in Chougue, Lt Sozinho Afonso Xinavane, a deputy to the Provincial Assembly.

Xinavane said that these are tubers which are generally plentiful in the mountains and, when consumed without taking the necessary precautions, cause intoxication, followed by nausea and vomiting.

A member of the population described the precautions to be taken, noting that, after being removed from the ground, the tuber is peeled, washed, cut into pieces (as if it were cassava), and allowed to boil for an hour, after which

all the water is discarded and it is washed and boiled again. Only after this second boiling for the same amount of time can the tuber be consumed, also without any taste.

Situations such as these are repeated in many districts of Niassa, where, despite the effort under way that has been expended by the Department to Prevent and Combat Natural Disasters, famine continues to exist in the province.

2909

CSO: 3442/77

CABO DELGADO FOOD SITUATION WORSENING

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 5 Jan 87 p 3

[Text] This year, Cabo Delgado Province may be devastated by one of the most critical periods of food shortage, particularly in the city of Pemba, owing to problems associated essentially with the meager agricultural production in certain state enterprises and the agricultural marketing which, in many districts, has not even amounted to 40 percent of the goals set, in view of the lack of commodities for bartering. AGRICOM [Agricultural Products Marketing Company] planned to market 16,000 tons of various products, and only managed to procure slightly over 7,000 tons.

The AGRICOM warehouses in Pemba are virtually empty, at least insofar as corn is concerned, and the situation is not much different in the case of the other items of prime necessity. This situation was disclosed to our reporter by the head of AGRICOM in that province, who was approached regarding a matter related to the lack of corn sales at the Pemba stores.

According to that official, Cabo Delgado Province received no goods for the agricultural marketing associated with last year.

The small amount of goods procured has resulted from the cooperation of the cashew nut agencies, with the intervention of other organizations which provided their goods, a surplus from the year before last.

The marketing was concentrated in the districts of Mueda and Namuno, where two non-governmental foreign organizations, namely, CRIAA [French Research and Investing Center for African and Asian Countries] and ARO [African Relief Organization], have established agricultural marketing projects with the provincial government of Cabo Delgado. The indexes on marketed products clearly explain the situation, particularly in the case of corn: 942 tons in Mueda and 2,522 in Namuno, in contrast to 1,537 for Montepuez, a district with the same agricultural potential as that of Mueda and Namuno.

There is still a large volume of goods to be marketed among the family sector. AGRICOM, as its head revealed, is ready to continue the campaign, even beyond the usual period, so as to collect the surplus production still to be made available, and to minimize a likely disaster already being felt in the provincial capital, which could become worse this year.

The AGRICOM agent remarked: "This will be the worst year for agricultural marketing in Cabo Delgado, and I can assert that the lowest indexes of the last 5 years have been reached." To illustrate this fact, that official noted by way of example that the state sector alone should have contributed a total of 6,000 tons, but only provided 3,500, of which only 100 were received by AGRICOM. "It's a fact that we have no corn in the warehouses."

The lack of incentives for marketing will significantly affect the inter-district trade, with the greatest effect on the city of Pemba, where no goods have been received or they have been arriving in small amounts, compared with what was stipulated in the plan and with the consumption requirements of its residents.

The district of Namuno was supposed to send 600 tons of corn to Pemba, but only 208 were delivered. Of the 334 tons of rice that Macomia was due to send, it delivered only 15. Ancuabe had a plan for 30 tons of sorghum, but sent only 5. According to the AGRICOM official, these are some of the data illustrating the tragedy being experienced, which Pemba could face, with regard to supplies of items of prime necessity to the population.

In view of these facts, also according to the provincial head of AGRICOM, some problems resulting from the difficulties that have arisen with the marketing are currently cropping up in Cabo Delgado. The district authorities express skepticism regarding the shipment of agricultural products to Pemba, and fear that serious problems will necessarily be faced with the local supplies. Moreover, an increasing movement of individuals to the districts for the purpose of procuring products has been in evidence.

The AGRICOM agent said that this situation is quite serious. "The goods leave the districts and enter Pemba in large amounts, without our being able to control them, because the official channels are not used. On the other hand, we cannot do anything to prevent this situation," he remarked.

2909
CSO: 3442/77

SUCCESS OF XAI-XAI'S SUPPLY SYSTEM DISCUSSED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 6 Jan 87 p 3

[Text] There are several advantages from the supply system recently introduced in the city of Xai-Xai, in Gaza Province; however, certain problems have arisen regarding it, some of which could jeopardize the efficiency of the system if they are not noted and corrected in a timely manner.

The first advantage cited is that the introduction of the system serves as a catalyst for expanding a sound, "equitable" distribution of the little that exists among all those who, by their effort, are helping to create the country's future prosperity.

On the other hand, with the supply system, there has already been a decline in the influx of unemployed proliferating in the city during working hours, waiting to purchase one product or another which might perchance show up for sale in the stores. This situation was even causing some workers to leave their work places, allegedly to form queues for the purchase of some product or other.

To summarize, the advantages of the system are confined to the fact that one cannot remember how long it has been since the population of the city of Xai-Xai entered a store to purchase a food product, particularly items of prime necessity.

It is common knowledge in Xai-Xai that, before the introduction of the supply system in this city, various products of prime necessity could be found for sale on the parallel market at prices that only the black market scale could determine. Hence, the new measure has also emerged as a means for combating the black market.

Moreover, it is known that the meager amounts of products of prime necessity assigned to the city of Xai-Xai had also been surreptitiously used for requisitions, as well as in the notorious workers' social centers and tearooms.

It is no coincidence that, after a thorough study of the problems, the party and government in Gaza decided to temporarily close some tearooms that did not meet the requirements for such, confining themselves to merely receiving foodstuffs and engaging in black marketing with them.

Resulting from the same study was the decision that the social centers should eliminate the preparation of meals, keeping only the right to serve tea. In both the first and second instance, the respective quotas of products were added to the so-called "people's supply."

Consolidating the System

The consolidation of the supply system in effect in Xai-Xai is a pressing concern to us, because although some success has been achieved, there is still a great deal to be done to make the system become the fulfillment of the dream of many people.

According to official data, during this first phase, the system covers over 2,500 families, distributed among 24 commercial establishments, 12 of which are consumer cooperatives.

Sugar, rice, edible pasta, soap, and edible oil are the items of prime necessity covered by this system, during these first 6 months of its introduction.

However, in our view, it would appear that there are items which are recorded only on paper, but which have never, thus far, been actually distributed to the consumers; this holds true of cooking oil, flour, edible pasta and soap. From appearances, there is a tendency toward monthly distribution of only rice and sugar. Now, there is a question to be asked here: When the selection is made of the products covered by the system, will there be a thorough study of the existing resources and capacity to satisfy consumers?

Furthermore, we are of the opinion that, although meat and beverages are not covered by the system, an alternative should be found for doing so, whenever possible, during holiday periods.

During the recent New Year's celebrations, we witnessed instances of the distribution of beer and soft drinks to the consumer cooperatives, which are given quotas in the recently introduced supply system.

On the other hand, the private stores (numbering 12), with the same status, rights, and obligations as the cooperatives in the new supply system, did not receive any beverages; a fact which was detrimental to the consumers associated with those establishments.

In fact, at the outset, credit should be given to the efficiency of the supply system introduced in Xai-Xai. However, as one may infer, there is a need for its consolidation, aimed at eliminating some irregularities which might create certain upsets in the future.

2909

CSO: 3442/78

NEW GRADUATES FROM BEIRA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 6 Jan 87 p 3

[Text] During the academic year 1986, the 25 June Industrial School in Beira graduated 70 technicians, including locksmiths, auto mechanics, construction foremen, and lathe turner-milling machinists; despite the fact that the general achievement was 39 percent, a relatively low figure. According to the director of the aforementioned school, Julio Mavie, the change in the evaluation regulations was the main reason for the achievement rate attained by this establishment for technical-occupational training.

During previous years, the system for checking the students' achievement was different, consisting of a constant evaluation during the course of the two semesters of the school year.

In the opinion of the subject of our interview, this method gave the students certain advantages, because they could receive low grades on the tests with a chance of making up with the results attained during the course of the year.

Julio Mavie commented: "The final exams contain questions on the subject matter taught during the first and second semesters; a method to which our students are not yet accustomed, despite the notice issued at the beginning of the academic year."

Hence, the achievement of the students finishing the course was 57 percent, considered better than that of other classes at that school. The number of those passing the second year course was 45 percent, and 31 percent in the case of the first year students; a rate that will continue to bring into question the plan for new students admitted to the school during the academic year 1987.

Julio Mavie, citing the achievement in the first year courses, said that the fact that the students arrive on this level with shortcomings in their training continues to be a cause for failures.

"For example, in the subject of drafting, some of our students began working with a ruler for the first time when they came here; and so these students have little chance of passing the course," noted Julio Mavie regretfully; adding that the late arrival of the instructors of Portuguese and mathematics, basic subjects, also contributed to the poor achievement recorded.

Meanwhile, owing to the lack of electric power, the usual practice classes in the school's workshops were not held. However, the students in their final year were given practice work in some enterprises which have generators, so as to afford them a certain amount of practice that will better enable them to cope with their occupational activity.

There has been no decision regarding the night course, inasmuch as the classes stopped as soon as the semester ended, for reasons of a lack of electric power. Nevertheless, a decision on the matter is being awaited from the sector's provincial directorate in Sofala.

Shop Equipment

As we reported at the time, the school received various types of shop equipment in connection with the cooperation between our country and the USSR, in the area of technical education. For example, all the rooms have been provided with new equipment that will enable the students to experience the reality of their future occupation, through experience.

Meanwhile, all that is required for the subject of civil construction is the building of a yard. This project cannot be started because, to date, there has been no place in which to put the machines to be removed from the former tool shop, the site selected for the construction of the yard.

The subject of our interview also reported that more equipment has been arriving in the port of Beira, on behalf of the school, coming from the Soviet Union; which indicates that the plan to equip the shops, devised by the State Secretariat of Technical-Occupational Education, has not yet ended.

Improvements at the Business School

Meanwhile, the Amilcar Cabral Business School in Beira improved its general educational achievement for the school year 1986 by 6 percent, in comparison with the previous year, when it was 35 percent. A total of 46 students completed their training, distributed among the special fields of secretarial, accounting, and typing work.

The students in this educational establishment also had problems adjusting to the new regulations for evaluation, in addition to some unanticipated situations which occurred with the teaching staff for the typing course.

2909
CSO: 3442/78

HUNDREDS OF COMMUTERS BENEFIT FROM NEW BUS SYSTEM

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 20 Jan 87 p 2

[Text] Yesterday, a new urban public transport service went into operation, evoking interest and curiosity and, more importantly, efficiently serving hundreds of workers who have for a long time been arriving at work promptly only with great difficulty. Perhaps because of the lack of information, there was not much demand for the "Expresso" buses yesterday, but it increased as the news circulated, and the users of the service did not begrudge it praise. At the regular stops, on the streets, and next to the "Expresso" ticket booths, the comments were aimed at the heavy blow that these runs will inflict on the notorious "license plate 100" drivers; and there were some who recounted personal experiences in a loud voice, showing the advantages of this TPU [Urban Public Transport] service which, moreover, carries its passengers in comfort and safety.

"This was the only solution to combat those with the 'license plate 100,'" remarked one of the passengers on "Expresso's" Matola-Maputo route, to a group of people traveling with him.

All were seated, exchanging wisecracks about this, and noting the speed with which they had caught the bus, without lines, and the comfort in which they were riding. We approached the group, and it was Abdul Satar Jafar Ibrahim who was served as spokesman:

"I live right opposite the Matola terminal, and I work for the railroad. To me, this was 'great luck,' because I was already considering selling my house and going to live in Maputo, because of the transportation problem."

And, in view of the approval from the others, he continued:

"Now I think that the price of 50 meticals is a little high, particularly when we consider the current wage level; but, compared with the 'license plate 100,'"

Those with "license plate 100" were the "butt of jokes" yesterday in the conversations taking place on these runs. As someone remarked, "It has been many years since people traveled so well disposed and talkative."

Rafael Samuel and Jose Manuel, two friends who were riding from Maputo to Matola, caused general hilarity when they made jeering comments, after a truck (recognized as one of those which exploit workers who need transportation) went by with only three persons in the freight carrier.

Rafael Samuel said that what was necessary now was that people save the new units, so that they can do the job for a long time. In his view, the price is fair.

Rafael Samuel and Jose Manuel were heading for Matola, waiting for the bus on the regular route at the Mounted Police stop, at the entrance to the motor road.

Jose Manuel said: "When we saw the 'Expresso' go by, we remembered what we had read in the newspaper. So, we caught a 'license plate 100' which took us for 100 meticals each, letting us off at Baixa, where we caught this 'Expresso.' We are already here, and those who were waiting in line are still there."

It was, moreover, with a certain amount of disbelief that many yesterday saw buses arriving and leaving a few minutes later, keeping a preestablished schedule and showing up at each terminal every 15 minutes.

At first, there was hurrying, and concern for having a ticket in one's hand and seeing the bus leave. Later, calmness and confidence was restored, when they all saw that no one was left behind, because another bus with available seats was already arriving.

In addition to the quality of services offered, it was also pleasing to see the proper appearance of the drivers, fare collectors, and inspectors, with their new uniforms. The passengers' satisfaction was, for these workers, combined with their pride in wearing the new uniforms. We hope that they will do them honor, with the support of the public using their services.

2909
CSO: 3442/77

NEW PASSENGER SHIP STARTS WEEKLY LINK TO MAJOR PORTS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 20 Jan 87 p.3

[Text] Arriving today in the port of Beira is the passenger ship, "Estrela do Mar," which will start making periodic connections between the cities of Maputo, Inhambane, and Beira, facilitating transportation in the provinces of Maputo, Inhambane, Sofala, and Manica.

The ship, which is entering service in our merchant marine, was leased from a Greek shipowner who has been working with our country for several years; and it is an experiment in this area of transportation that, if successful, could lead Mozambique to acquire passenger vessels to improve service to the public.

Navique, the firm leasing the ship, noted that the "Estrela do Mar" will leave Beira on 25 January, with passengers, stopping at Inhambane, and bound for Maputo, where, on 1 February, it will depart in the opposite direction, this time for the esteemed maiden voyage.

The ship has a capacity for 300 passengers, distributed among four classes, and 300 tons of cargo.

It has been many years since ships circulated in our coastal zone, serving native passengers. In fact, the golden age of this type of transportation (the 1950's) ended when the fleet of entirely Portuguese vessels began showing signs of age, and was not replaced.

Mozambique has the best communications route of all times (the sea), and strategically located ports. However, it was not until after the conquest of national independence that it started making a serious effort to create a merchant marine. Today, we have coastal ships, with Mozambican crews trained by our Nautical School.

In a country with such long distances, during recent years people have started traveling mainly by air, an expensive method of transportation, with a small capacity.

Now, the introduction of a ship with regular runs could immensely ease the transportation situation and, at the same time, lend new life to ports such as Inhambane, which will have to prepare to receive 400 persons a week, arriving from Maputo, and a similar number coming from Beira.

For the travelers, in addition to having guaranteed transportation, with weekly regularity, there are the advantages of a lower price than that for air travel and being able to carry far more luggage with them.

The entry of this means of transportation into service will, at the outset, make it possible to immediately remove all the cargo awaiting transport at the freight terminal of the Mozambique Airlines.

Travel Facilities

Upon the entry of the "Estrela do Mar" into service, there will be many facilities at the passenger's disposal.

At present, the people have the opportunity to travel in one of the four classes that the vessel offers, ranging from a stateroom with two beds, as well as a cabin with four bunks or a room with a larger number of bunks, to an airplane type seat, making it possible to rest during the trip.

Obviously, price will be the deciding factor for this option, with the certainty that, whatever the choice, the time spent on the ship is not long. In fact, it has been planned for the "Estrela do Mar" to take 23 hours from Maputo to Inhambane, and the same length of time from the latter city to the port of Beira. The passengers in transit at Inhambane may have 6 hours free to tour this city, thereby increasing tourism.

Another advantage to be considered in this type of transportation is the possibility of traveling with baggage. In fact, each passenger may carry up to 100 kilograms of cargo in the hold, and another 10 kilograms as hand baggage, all included in the price of the fare.

For example, for those who are moving, along this route, it is now possible to be accompanied by all their furniture, on that occasion, because the weight allowable for a family makes this practice possible.

The "Estrela do Mar" is geared to our coast, and can go to any port in our country. Its crew of 25 men consists of five foreigners (including the commander), who represent the shipowner. All the other officers and sailors are Mozambicans, trained at our Nautical School, who have had previous practice on other vessels.

To become adapted to the ship, the Mozambican crew went to Greece, from which they traveled on the "Estrela do Mar," arriving in Beira today, after having received special training for the ship.

A source from Navique told us that the ship would remain under a lease based on an experimental system, with a concern for checking on how it adapts to our waters, where strong currents occur. The establishment of a schedule depends essentially on the ship's performance under the local conditions. The "Estrela do Mar" is relatively new, but has been completely checked, and its fitness for sailing has been assured by our maritime safety authorities who, in order to inspect it, also went to Greece before the signing of the leasing contract. But the fact that its safety is guaranteed does not mean that it can make the average speed that has been established (it might even reach a higher speed), without being tested under the conditions of our waters; which will begin during this first voyage from Beira to Maputo, with a connection in Inhambane.

2909
CSO: 3442/77

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

DPCCN RECEIVES AID--During 1986, the People's Republic of Mozambique received food assistance from non-governmental international organizations worth at least \$30 million, as our reporter learned from the Department to Prevent and Combat Natural Disasters [DPCCN], the recipient of the aforementioned aid. The director of the Department to Prevent and Combat Natural Disasters, Amos Mahanjane, said that it was a raising of the consciousness in the international community of the fact that our population needed aid not only because of the occurrence of disasters, but also, primarily as a result of the fostering of terrorism, that brought about a larger volume of assistance endorsed by governments and non-governmental groups to our people, coming from various nations of the world. The aid, assessed at \$30 million, relates to the shipment of goods sent to DPCCN in brand-new condition, and with a notation of its value per unit of weight or per finished item. The Mozambican agency received other goods, namely, used clothing and means of production to rehabilitate the lives of the people affected by disasters or displaced by terrorism. Other assistance to help victims of disasters and terrorism was received in Mozambique by humanitarian and religious organizations, expanding the volume of aid provided to our country by the international community from various locations, which offered to finance logistical means for the most rapid delivery of the aid to the needy persons. In view of the intensified suffering of the individuals affected, the assigned agencies are attempting more systematic work to make the assistance improve the population's conditions and benefit them. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 6 Jan 87 p 8] 2909

CSO: 3442/78

PRESIDENT EXPRESSES CONCERN OVER RISING PRICES

Dar es Salaam TANZANIA DAILY NEWS in English 10 Jan 87 p 1

[Text]

PRESIDENT Mwinyi yesterday expressed concern over the escalating prices of goods in the country and called on bodies concerned to check the trend.

He said public institutions should be cost conscious when fixing prices for the low-income earners -- the peasants and the workers -- can buy the goods, *Shilata* reported.

The President was speaking to a delegation of the Board of Directors of the National Distributors Limited (NDL) at the State House in Dar es Salaam yesterday morning.

The NDL delegation, led by Board Chairman David Holela, had called on the President to present to him the NDL's performance report for 1986 and its programme of action for this year, and beyond.

Presenting the report, Ndugu Holela said the NDL was asking

for permission to buy a number of consumer items, such as maize and sugar, direct from the regional co-operative unions and factories to cut down the prices paid by the consumer.

The President said he had to consider safeguarding the welfare of the peasants and workers and ensuring the economic security of public institutions.

However, he stressed that the producer and service institutions must be cost conscious so that the end product could be easily available to and afforded by the people.

Ndugu Holela, who is also the Secretary-General of the Co-operative Union of Tanzania (Washirika) and member of the Party National Executive Committee (NEC), said in the report that the NDL planned to establish retail shops, super markets and department stores in Dar es

Salaam City as part of a long-term expansion programme.

The President hailed this as a very imaginative undertaking by the NDL, but stressed that intent must be proved by action.

In its long-term plans, the NDL also plans to have its own wheat and animal feeds mills, a bakery, and will engage in export trade, according to the report.

The NDL presented the President 100,000/- to assist Mozambicans in their struggle against the South African-backed MNR bandits.

It also presented another 100,000/- towards the Presidential Fund for Self-Reliance.

Thanking the NDL for its contribution, President Mwinyi hailed the NDL's role in ensuring that there was adequate food supply for Dar es Salaam residents.

/9274
CSO: 3400/09

NYERERE SEES INCOMPETENCE AS WEAKNESS AFFECTING PARTY

Dar es Salaam TANZANIA DAILY NEWS in English 15 Jan 87 p 1

[Article by Balinagwe Mwambungu]

[Text]

THE Party Chairman, Mwalimu Nyerere, said yesterday that incompetence is one of the weaknesses affecting the Party. He called on leaders to monitor the progress of Party cells and branches by regular visits and discussions with members.

Addressing members at the Saba Saba grounds in Lindi, Mwalimu said a weak Party could not be supreme and defend the nation nor engineer progress.

Mwalimu said independence and progress could not be given on a silver platter, but the people must fight and strive for them.

Pointing out that if the Party fulfilled its role of defending the country's sovereignty and becoming the vanguard of development, Mwalimu Nyerere said the Party would have created for itself a very strong base.

He said the Party must train good and committed leaders at grassroot level in order to achieve the two objectives.

Giving an example of the Church, Mwalimu said it trained catechists whose primary role was to motivate and teach church ideals to members.

He said parish priests normally visited such little congregations and held prayers with them, listened to their problems and encouraged them to persevere.

Mwalimu said the Party must

follow such an example if it wanted to become a strong force and direct the country's destiny to Socialism.

He warned that if it failed to do so, power hungry elements could seize power and abolish the democratic system the Party had established.

He urged members to ensure that there was active leadership at cell and branch level and that members held regular meetings as stipulated in the Constitution "even if members meet under a tree".

Earlier, Mwalimu praised primary school teachers all over the country for teaching and interpreting the Party ideals through songs.

He said Tanzanians had been politicised through songs taught to primary school children. He encouraged teachers to carry on the 'good job'.

Mwalimu said this after hearing a song about the project to revitalise the Party and another on the history of the struggle for *Uhuru*. The songs were sung by Msingihili Primary School and the Tanzania Youth Organisation regional group.

Mwalimu met the Lindi Urban District Political Committee and received 115,825/- being the district's contribution to the Party head office fund in Dodoma.

He also presented cards to 72 new members.

Meanwhile, Mwalimu told Mvuleni villagers in Lindi rural

to refuse to vacate the area they are occupying because they had followed procedures when they settled at the village which is a former sisal estate earlier.

Mwalimu who was answering questions from leaders at the end of his five-day tour of Lindi Region, said Tanzanians should reject any attempts to belittle them by either individuals or by their own government.

He said if it was true that the Kikwetu Sisal Estate had been abandoned since 1968 only to be claimed in 1987, the Government had all reasons not to grant the owner the certificate of right of occupancy.

Mwalimu repeated the call he made in Kagera in September last year that local governments should explain to the people the decisions they make even if those decisions were unpopular.

Answering a question on development levy, Mwalimu said there was no government whose people did not pay taxes. He admitted that the Government had made a mistake in abolishing local governments and taxes because the Central Government could not continue to carry the heavy burden of sending services the people without their own contribution.

Mwalimu leaves Lindi this morning for Masasi District to start a five-day tour of Mtwara Region.

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CSO: 3400/09

MINISTRY PLANS BIOGAS PROJECT FOR DAR ES SALAAM

Dar es Salaam TANZANIA DAILY NEWS in English 10 Jan 87 p 3

[Article by Stella Chahika]

[Text]

A BIOGAS project for the suburban areas of Dar es Salaam will be launched later this year by the Ministry of Energy and Minerals in collaboration with the German Agency for Technical Co-operation (GTZ).

The project is expected to start in Kinondoni District, and later expand to Ilala and Temeke districts. Ndugu Estomih Sawe, an official with the Ministry, said in an interview in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

Applicants will be selected after filling in questionnaires, Ndugu Sawe said.

The project is part of the Special Energy Programme, an agreement between Tanzania and the Federal Republic of Germany, to develop new and renewable sources of energy, as well as industrial energy conservation.

According to Ndugu Sawe, who is responsible for the programme in the Ministry, biogas is an inflammable,

colourless and odourless substance which provides its users with cooking gas and acts as a source of light, replacing charcoal, kerosene and electricity.

The gas is produced by a plant whose input is animal and plant residue. Another by-product is fertilizer which is high in nitrogen content.

The type of plant to be used is a Chinese household model which requires special construction skills, Ndugu Sawe said. "The plant is made of cement and bricks, and is installed underground. But if not properly built, it will lead to leakage because of the high pressure inside," he explained.

The Ministry, therefore, will send masons and technicians for training in Arusha where the Centre for Agricultural Mechanization and Rural Technology under the Ministry of Industries and Trade in collaboration with GTZ, have been constructing biogas plants for about

three years.

In January 1985, a department of energy was established in the Ministry of Energy and Minerals, which took over the programme.

Ndugu Sawe explained that there was much demand for the plants, but these could not be met because of lack of adequately trained staff to build such plants.

"We plan to expand to Kilimanjaro and Kagera regions", he said, "but need to train more people".

The training programme in Arusha will extend to a period of about six months. Implementation of the programme in Dar es Salaam should begin after that.

The Chinese plant model costs from 20,000/- to 30,000/- to construct. "Construction costs are the only constraint", Ndugu Sawe said, adding that "it is almost maintenance free, when properly built. It has a lifespan of over 30 years and is very economical, saving the user from electricity bills".

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CSO: 3400/09

EDITORIAL PRAISES ZANZIBAR EFFORTS TO REVIVE INDUSTRY

Dar es Salaam TANZANIA DAILY NEWS in English 14 Jan 87 p 1

[Text]

FROM an economy geared mainly to producing cloves, spices and coconuts for export with most of the consumer and production needs met by imports, Zanzibar has to date developed an industrial sector that is playing a crucial role in the development of her economy.

The Zanzibar economy would have remained a classic export-import one but for the 1964 revolution that saw a fast industrialisation plan being undertaken in an effort to diversify the economy and reduce the import bill.

Under the plan, a number of major industries were set up, including those of shoe-making, sugar, textiles, soft drinks, a small-scale industrial estate and others.

However, as a result of the current economic difficulties, brought about by falling agricultural production, lower prices for exports and ever-rising import bill, most of the

industries were forced either to close down or operate well below installed capacity, leading to acute shortages of consumer items.

The major bottleneck has been lack of foreign exchange to procure such vital items as inputs and spare parts or replacement of worn-out machinery.

The importance of the industrial sector to national development cannot be over-emphasised. Apart from producing goods at reasonable prices to meet the people's needs, industries also contribute to the government through sales tax on goods produced and other statutory levies to the treasury.

Industries, it should be remembered, also provide a major source of employment for both trained and skilled personnel.

It is against this background that we warmly welcome the announcement by the Zanzibar President, Ndugu Idris Abdul Wakil, on Monday of the resolve of

the Revolutionary Government to revive the industrial sector through government resources as well as local and foreign private capital.

The announcement could not have come at a better time than now when we are in the midst of rehabilitating our battered economy, the industrial sector being one of the worst affected.

The doubling of industrial production will not only ensure the availability of consumer items but also the calling back of workers sent on compulsory unpaid leave thus motivating the people to fully participate in the national economic recovery programme.

While calling for favourable participation of both local and foreign parties in the endeavour to revive the industrial sector, it is our sincere hope that the move would be coupled with increased production in other sectors of the economy, especially agriculture, for its success.

/9274

CSO: 3400/09

PRIEST ALLEGES NRA ABUSES IN ACHOLI

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 9 Jan 87 p 13

[Text] THE admission by Uganda's President Yoweri Museveni last week that some of his troops have behaved badly towards civilians in northern Uganda was only a confirmation that the conduct of his troops has deteriorated since he took power early last year. Discipline was, in fact, the most significant attribute of Museveni's soldiers when he took power and their behaviour toward civilians was often contrasted with that of previous regimes' troops, who had a reputation for committing atrocities. Since Museveni's troops began fighting with rebels in northern Uganda in August of last year, however, reports have indicated that the National Resistance Army soldiers were becoming increasingly hostile towards the civilians in the area. Museveni said that it was only a few soldiers who misbehaved by looting civilian property and added that those responsible had already been arrested and punished.

The matter is not that simple, however, at least according to a Catholic priest from Acholi District, who called at *The Weekly Review* offices early this week. The priest, who requested anonymity, said he had just returned from Patongo town in Acholi, where he was working with the local Catholic mission. His description of the situation in the area was reminiscent of the stories that used to be told of the famous Luwero Triangle during the rule of former president Milton Obote. According to him, much of Acholi District has become a war zone in which the civilian population has been displaced. The priest narrated his own experience in Patongo and Kalongo towns which the warring factions have been fighting to control. He said that government troops have been setting villages and farms on fire, killing civilians indiscriminately and detaining and tor-

turing young men, including school boys, on the grounds that they are assisting the rebels. Large areas he said, are now devoid of civilian population because thousands have fled to the bush where some are dying due to the lack of food, medical care and shelter. The priest said that Uganda's media has not been reporting the facts of the situation in the north because of government censure and he appealed to other African governments and international bodies to plead for the preservation of human rights in the area.

The Ugandan government has, however, warned against foreign interference in the area. During a New Year radio broadcast, Museveni told the nation that the guerrilla rebellion in the north was in the final stage of being crushed and warned against foreign interests trying to support it. Predicting that the rebel forces would be wiped out within four or five months, Museveni said that government troops were in the final stage of a three-phase plan to wipe out the rebels. The first stage, he said, was to prevent the rebels from capturing towns and other strategic centres, the second was to place strong garrisons of troops at strategic points to ensure that the rebels did not gain control of any part of Ugandan territory and the third, currently in progress, was to mop up the remnants of rebel forces. The implementation of this strategy seems to be ill-conceived, however, as far as civilian populations in the north are concerned. The reality of the matter now is that if the reported atrocities turn out to be true, Museveni's image in the north will be no better than that which Obote and his army had in southern Uganda during the four-year bush war. The result is that such a situation will only intensify the war making the end of civil strife in Uganda an even more distant possibility. ■

'BOY SOLDIERS' DEMOBILIZED, SENT TO SPECIAL ACADEMIES

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 23 Jan 87 p 21

[Text] MONDAY of this week was back-to-school day for the hundreds of Ugandan child soldiers who interrupted their formal education take up arms and fight in President Yoweri Museveni's National Resistance Army (NRA), Reuters reported. The children, known locally by the colloquial Swahili word *bakadogo* (little ones), have received their demobilisation orders from NRA headquarters after up to five years of guerrilla war against the government of deposed president Dr. Milton Obote. An NRA spokesman in Kampala said the youngsters, some of them under 10 years old, should put aside their guns, take off their army uniforms and report to one of two special military academies to resume formal schooling. Any *kadogo* found roaming around armed or in uniform without a pass from his or her school would be liable to arrest and disciplinary action by the security forces, he added.

The NRA order ends a lengthy debate in Uganda on the future of the child soldiers and widespread public criticism of Museveni's government for allowing them to carry out law and order duties almost a year after the NRA came to power. International organisations like the UN children's fund, Unicef have added their voices to a campaign for re-integrating the children into civilian life. Museveni has tried to answer critics by saying his guerrilla force did not set out to recruit the *bakadogo*. "Many children were abandoned and left helpless when their parents or guardians were massacred by Obote's murderous soldiers," he said last year. NRA soldiers felt they had a duty to provide them with food and security and, as they moved through the

bush alongside the guerrillas, the children learned to use guns and protect themselves, he added at a news conference. Soldiers who fought in the NRA campaign said the *bakadogo* played an important part in intelligence gathering by posing as innocent children and, in some cases, they fought successfully against indisciplined troops who underestimated their ability.

Since Museveni came to power in January, 1986, the consensus in Uganda has been that the young guerrillas should go back to school. But opinion was divided on whether they should mix with other children or go to special institutions of their own. Many teachers and parents opposed mixing them with other children on the grounds that they would be unruly and pass on militaristic ideas to their classmates. Even Ugandan prime minister Samson Kisekka failed to secure a place in a Kampala school for his favourite *kadogo*, known as Lieutenant Mawejje, sources close to his office said.

The two military academies are in the NRA barracks at Mbarara, 150 miles south-west of Kampala, and Bombo, 20 miles north of the capital, with each school teaching a distinct syllabus. The Bombo group will concentrate on the traditional primary and secondary syllabus, while the Mbarara school puts the emphasis on military training, the NRA spokesman said.

The *bakadogo* themselves have shown little enthusiasm for a return to classroom life after years of adult adventure in the bush. Child soldiers interviewed in the streets of Kampala said that if they had the choice they would prefer further military training to any academic studies.

JOURNALIST REPORTS ON COUNTRY'S LACK OF FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 18 Jan 87 p 8

[Article by Stephan Terblanche]

[Text]

AS THE banned African National Congress celebrated 75 years of struggle in Lusaka, Zambia, last week, its leaders praised the host country as a shining example of the liberation of the African continent.

And as the political rhetoric and the pomp and ceremony continued, conditions in "liberated" Zambia cried out for comparison with its hated and much-needed neighbour to the south — South Africa.

For while there are many stark disparities — both good and bad — between the two countries, there are many similarities, too.

In one area alone, Zambia has risen to a level far above South Africa. Race relations in this impoverished country could serve as a model to the entire continent.

Friendly

Ordinary Zambians, warm and friendly people with few chips on their shoulders, show no animosity toward South Africans, even if they are white, and despite the Zambian media's continuous propaganda against the "racists" in South Africa.

People of every description and colour mingle freely and effortlessly in bars, restaurants and hotels.

But that is where the positive face of Zambia ends. As President Kenneth Kaunda and his aides arrived in expensive cars amid extreme security measures at the Mulungushi Hall to address the ANC's 75th anniversary gathering, the hardships of daily life continued outside in the streets.

While their president was busy emotionally discharging his "elder statesman's" advice to almost the entire world and lashing out at South Africa in no uncertain terms, ordinary Zambians were hesitant, sometimes visibly afraid, to discuss politics and political unrest in their own country.

The Zambian media — two major daily newspapers and the television and radio services — present news in a way that makes the South African Press appear totally free by comparison.

While there are no dissenting voices, the ruling and only legal political party, UNIP, is always presented in

a favourable light. Its decisions and actions, and those of its leader, are never questioned or criticised.

Television news broadcasts are devoted almost entirely to interviews with President Kaunda, airing his views on anything from birth control to solar heating and praiseworthy Soviet efforts at nuclear disarmament.

In common with their colleagues at the SABC, Zambian television journalists seem unaware of serious political unrest in their own country, or possibly they are served by their own Bureau for Information.

Corruption

While Kaunda and the ANC celebrate in lavish style, ordinary Zambians bend under harsh economic conditions.

Labourers earn in the region of R25 a month; security personnel around R60; white collar workers start at around R100 per month.

There are no luxuries, and even basic commodities are scarce. Most products are imported from South Africa. Medical facilities are poor and private doctors' surgeries lining the road going north out of Lusaka look like filthy bazaars.

Drinking water is consumed only at the risk of falling ill. Health problems are rampant, including a devastating spread of AIDS.

Lacking proper public transport facilities, taxis are in abundance. But travellers risk their lives in cars that fall apart from a lack of spares, and taxi owners are forced to crack their own windscreens to prevent them being stolen.

Crime and corruption are at a premium and police seem interested in little else than catching drug smugglers and South African "spies".

While Houghton homes in South Africa have their customary guard dogs and radio-controlled gates, the homes of the more affluent in Lusaka have private security guards, high cement walls topped with broken bottles and floodlights that burn all night.

But while ordinary "liberated" Zambians live under these conditions, President Kaunda, speaking at Mulungushi Hall, calls for increased sanctions against South Africa.

There could be sound political reasons why he would wish to destroy the material

abundance in South Africa, but no reason can be found as to why Kaunda would want to destroy the little he has left in his own country.

Five days in Zambia proved beyond doubt that South Africa would have no need for guns and bombs in retaliation — Pretoria would merely have to cut off the flow of essential goods and Zambia would die overnight.

But Zambia also has much in common with South Africa. Journalists arriving to cover the ANC celebrations were immediately briefed not to travel outside Lusaka or to file any reports on Zambia. Roadblocks ringing the city make this impossible anyhow.

The reason? Widespread political unrest in Zambia, especially on the Copperbelt to the north after Kaunda increased the price of maize to meet demands by Zambia's creditors. Local newspapers do not report on the situation, and foreign journalists are not allowed to see for themselves. Heavily-armed soldiers are evident everywhere.

A burning Soweto or rioting Nyanga could easily be out there in the Zambian bush, cut off from the world.

Many schools and colleges were closed after earlier rioting. Radio announcements advise students when they can return after paying fines.

But there are no education crisis committees in Zambia.

In fact there are no political dissidents. Locals say they are filling the jails, or else they are in hiding. Kaunda, they say, tolerates no opposition in liberated, democratic Zambia.

And there is no end in sight. Taxi drivers tell how they fear mass political revolt if another expected fuel price increase is announced. As it is, there is much dissatisfaction over the continuing fuel shortages.

In one hotel a Somalian truck driver last week drunkenly voiced his annoyance at being stranded without fuel in Lusaka for several days.

And the paranoia resulting from the political unrest was comically demonstrated as Kaunda spoke about South African sanctions in Mulungushi Hall.

Outcry

Three distant explosions caused his aides to suffer several minutes of extremely visible anxiety... were these South African raiders or local political dissidents? It was anybody's guess.

No answers were forthcoming.

Strangely, nobody objected to this state of affairs. Yet, that same evening, as Zambian television announced the expulsion from South Africa of a foreign correspondent, there was something of an outcry about this action from foreign correspondents who had travelled there from Johannesburg.

/9317

CSO: 3400/996

MINISTER: SCHOOL BOYCOTTS HAVE BACKFIRED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 28 Jan 87 p 15

[Article by Sue Leeman]

[Text]

School boycotts have backfired by producing "a whole generation of illiterates, innumerates and misfits", according to Deputy Minister of Education and Training, Mr Sam de Beer.

Paying a visit to Mamelodi near Pretoria yesterday, Mr de Beer said the DET had tried to sort out pupils' grievances.

"But as certain matters were attended to, so other 'demands' were added, many of them going outside the department's jurisdiction, for example the release of detainees and the unbanning of Cosas," he said.

"Some of you will be all too familiar with tactics which ranged from the abuse of teachers to the open use of alcohol and drugs on school premises and the outbreak of vandalism and violence."

Mr de Beer said the result was "a whole generation who, in the normal course of events, should have been the leaders and shapers of the brave new worlds they think they are creating but who, in fact, will be among the ranks of the also-rans, the camp followers, because they lack the necessary education, skills and knowledge that are required of leaders".

Mr de Beer said surveys showed that 93 percent of black parents wanted to see their children's education continue uninterrupted. But there was now pressure for black parents to take their children out of private schools as well as state institutions.

This, he said, had resulted in the closure of Soweto's Pace Commercial College and Immaculata High School. Among the reasons for the closure of these facilities was that parents did not involve themselves closely enough in the school.

"Pupil power" then took over and pupils used threats to close the schools.

This rift between adult and child, he said, had been "carefully engineered by third parties. Their policy is to destroy everything that is near and dear to you and me: our family life and our moral principles."

Mr de Beer added: "In spite of the blaze of publicity given to the boycotts by the media, only two percent of our 7 362 schools were seriously disrupted (in 1986) and something like four percent of the total number of school-going children absented themselves from school".

He said the media had also ignored the fact that the number of trained teachers passing through universities and education colleges every year was growing "by leaps and bounds".

"For instance, in 1984, there were 1 916 third year students enrolled at colleges. In 1985 the figure increased to 2 330.

"Ignored also is the fact that the 1985 census reflects 401 black doctors, 166 black engineers and 352 black lawyers as registered practitioners — all products of the 'infamous' DET."

The mayor of Mamelodi, Mr Bennett Ndlazi, said the security forces had "played an invaluable role in our area last year in protecting those children who were interested in learning.

"Conclusive evidence that those who were bent on destroying our children's future were only hooligans, masquerading as political activists, is the call late last year by various black political, community and church organisations that pupils return to school this year."

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CSO: 3400/979

SOUTH AFRICA

CAPE ADMINISTRATOR VIEWS BLACK HOUSING SHORTAGE

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 24 Dec 86 p 11

[Article by provincial reporter: "Gene Louw on Cape's Money Shortage-- Millions Needed for Black Houses."]

[Text] There is a serious housing shortage in black communities in the Cape, and the Provincial Administration needs at least one billion rands immediately to provide housing and necessary services which have become hygienically and humanly indispensable, Mr Gene Louw, Administrator of the Cape, told DIE BURGER yesterday. In an interview on the Administration's new responsibility for black local management and development, Mr Louw said there is a shortage of about 40,000 dwelling units for blacks in the Western Cape alone, including Paarl, Somerset-West and Stellenbosch. "It is clear that we will have to institute an intensive 3-to-5-year development plan for black townships, and we will have to involve the private sector in this," Mr Louw said.

The Provincial Administration took over the responsibility for black housing and other development services from the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning starting in October of this year. This affects about three million people, and the Administration and its Executive Committee immediately visited the Western, Northern and Eastern Cape to familiarize themselves with conditions. The conclusion that they came to is that there is a big lag in dwelling units for blacks. It is estimated that about 100,000 dwelling units are needed at present in order to eliminate squatting, overcrowding and backyard habitation.

Approach

Mr Louw said there is just as great a lag in creating the necessary infrastructure, such as accesses to roads and networks for sewage, storm water draining and water supply. These are services which, among other things, assure hygiene and are of cardinal importance to the well-being of the whole community. "At present there is only one water faucet for every 10 dwelling units in some townships, which is hopelessly too few," Mr Louw said. The Administration will try to approach the matter anew and differently and see whether it cannot solve the problem successfully.

As for the lag in the development of housing in the Western Cape, it looks as though another 40,000 lots can be developed in Khayelitsha before that area reaches a saturation point. Mr Louw said the Administration needs about one billion rands immediately in order to meet all the dwelling and infrastructure needs. "The problem, however, is that, even though one gets the money, one is still sitting with large numbers of unemployed people, and those people cannot pay for the services on a monthly basis." Moreover, the Administration also assumed millions of rands of debt along with the Development Boards, stemming from overdue service money among other things. "We will have to involve the private sector and negotiate with the government about money to develop the necessary housing and services. But I am optimistic that the government realizes how necessary that work is," Mr Louw said.

Goal

In the meantime another interesting thing happened which affects the Administration's burden. The number of squatters which about six months ago were still streaming into the Western Cape in the thousands each month has diminished considerably. The number now stand at about 1,000 per month. "Apparently the unrest, shortage of job opportunities and the fact that it rained in Ciskei and Transkei is playing a big role in the decrease." Mr Louw said it is a hopeless task to offer advanced housing to all squatters immediately, but in the Eastern Cape, where the biggest need is, the Administration's first goal is to provide people with serviced lots--surveyed, with access to roads and water and a toilet. A squatter can then squat in a regulated manner on one corner of the lot, while at a training center for unemployed persons he learns how to build his house himself on the other corner of the lot. About 100 million rands is being spent at present on township development and self-built houses in the Eastern Cape.

Mr Louw said he is very impressed with the success being achieved in the training of unemployed persons and the providing of work. Millions of rands have already been spent in the Western Cape to train unemployed persons to make their own bricks, window and door frames and other building material, and build houses with them. An example of the work being done is the erection of the economic Greyling houses, which are being put up by trained "unemployed persons" for between 5,000 and 7,000 rands. He said a similar sub-economic [sic] house is being erected in the Eastern Cape, where 43 million rands are being spent on creating jobs in 64 townships, and about 56,000 unemployed persons are involved.

13084
CSO: 3401/42

PSA, GOVERNMENT ENTER PAY RAISE NEGOTIATIONS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 29 Jan 87 p 10M

[Article by Michael Chester]

[Text]

The pay trends of no fewer than 1 556 000 government employees may be at stake as the Public Servants' Association (PSA) enters negotiations with the Government over wage demands for across-the-board increases of 15 percent for the civil service.

The PSA team enters the talks as representatives of a mere 150 000 white workers engaged by central government. But that shows only the tip of an iceberg.

By tradition, any new pay scales that may emerge will automatically be passed on to another 230 000 central government employees drawn from other race groups in central government. Increases normally also filter through to public servants at provincial administration level — with an influence that goes down to municipal level.

The PSA estimates that no fewer than 830 000 government employees will be involved in the direct impact of the general pay adjustments that will be under discussion.

In turn, the final decision will have an indirect influence on pay trends over the entire public sector — whose overall labour force numbers above 1,5

million, when the total is swollen by counting everyone in public service, from nurses in provincial hospitals to postal workers and meter maids to university professors.

Whatever the outcome of the PSA talks, it will generate renewed controversy over the cost and efficiency of the civil service, a sour point with taxpay-ers, who end the day footing the bill.

That, of course, is aside from inevitable cynical suspicions that any decision on pay increases may be intended as a political sweetener ahead of the approaching general election.

The temptation to buy votes with salary increases, at the expense of rekindling inflation, has already been noted by the Bureau for Economic Research at Stellenbosch University.

(The BER commented: "Perhaps indirect stimulation of the economy, via tax relief, will accomplish more by winning the support of not only the public but also the private sector.")

What has jolted the PSA, however, was the advice recently handed to the Government by Mr Lawrence McCrystal, chairman of the Board of Trade, to impose price and income restraints in a new bid to counter

inflation — advice that is bound to be on the minds of negotia-tors at the pay talks.

Civil service reaction to advice from the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut to clamp a three-year freeze on salaries and wages of State employees, along with mining company em-ployees, as an anti-inflationary mechanism, can be best de-scribed as horror.

Dr Colin Cameron, president of the PSA, remains convinced he can deliver persuasive arguments that the pay scales of public servants have lagged far behind the wages spiral in the private sector and that in-creases are crucial.

An independent source of sup-port on that score alone is PE Corporate Services, the Johan-nesburg consultancy which mon-itors pay trends in the private sector.

Where agreement comes to a sharp halt, however, is discus-sion about the justification for the mushroom expansion in the size of the public sector.

"Public servants have a sound platform for arguments that they deserve reasonable in-creases," says Miss Naomi Brehm, manager of PE salary surveys. "But it is vital that a simultaneous examination is

made of the horrendous growth of the public sector labour force."

Miss Brehm has compiled statistics showing that the average basic salaries of white workers in the private sector increased by 232 percent over the 10-year span from mid-1976 to mid-1986 — but even then lagged behind an inflation spiral that bounded 255 percent higher.

Black workers on average saw their pay packets swell by 357 percent, Asians by 294 percent and coloureds by 259 percent.

Over the identical 10 years, according to the PSA, central government employees had general salary adjustments — applicable to workers of all race groups — that trailed behind with raises that amounted to only 117,5 percent.

Moreover, Mr C H J van Rensburg, deputy manager of the PSA, believes the wage gap between the private and public sector threatens to grow even wider on information that 44 percent of employers in the private sector intend to hoist wages by between 10 and 12,5 percent in the current year and that 42 percent of them are braced to thicken pay packets by between 12,5 and 18 percent.

PE Corporate Services has conducted its own salaries survey which agrees, in general terms, with the figures.

"PSA demands for increases of around 15 percent look quite reasonable in view of the rate of inflation," says Miss Brehm. "Even that will fail to match the inevitable rises in the consumer price index.

"There's a lot of mythology about the value of widespread perks in the civil service. True, several of the perks are much better than in the private sector. But unless they are near the top of the tree, civil servants miss out on such perks as company cars and entertainment allowances and many more that are almost standard in middle and senior management in the private sphere.

"And the perks tax has flattened out many of the old differentials. Moreover, a 13th cheque, which used to be a sore point, is now almost as commonplace in the private sector as in the public sector.

"Still, it is difficult to find a true assessment of pay trends inside the civil service because of the camouflage of pay increases that come about by promotions that can be shuffled around.

"Also hard to calculate is the value that can be placed on job security in the public sector in all the economic ups and downs. Look how the size of the public sector has increased in the last three or four years, while thousands of jobs have had to be axed in the private sector because of the recession.

"If the pay demands go through, the PSA must in turn agree to a sweeping review aimed at cutting the size of the civil service. South Africa simply cannot afford its growing army of bureaucrats."

Dr Cameron sounds more dismayed than angered by the storm about the growth of the public service labour force.

"We need to rivet attention on the effectiveness of the administration of all our national services," he replies.

"All too often, mention of the public sector raises the vision of hordes and hordes of bureaucrats. In fact, they are in a distinct small minority. There will be much more balance and less emotion if everyone remembers the invaluable roles performed by our technologists, social welfare officials, nurses, teachers

"The whole crux of the issue is that the pay of all of them has lagged behind the wage and salary increases seen in the private sector. Quite simply, unless pay levels in the public sector are improved and keep pace, we'll fail to retain the talent we have and attract the new talent that is essential."

"Nor should the general public believe that the jobs of civil servants are inviolate sinecures.

True, not so very long ago, one had to rob a bank or commit murder to be fired from the civil service — but no more.

"Nowadays, there is instant dismissal for poor performance or misconduct.

"There is no longer room for dead wood. Two years ago, all government departments were ordered to cut down their numbers by slashing the number of advertised vacancies by half — whatever the size of establishments in the past.

"There have been efforts to close the wage gap between the private and public sector in recent years. Even so, to make allowance for relative job security, the public services follow rules that insist that while the wages in particular occupations are now related to the going rates in the labour market, they are always fixed at 15 percent below the pay for the equivalent job in the private sector.

"Nevertheless, we were closing the overall wage gap. All we seek to do now in the next round of negotiations is to maintain some sort of equilibrium".

The Association of Chambers of Commerce remains unmoved by the PSA arguments. A recent survey that it conducted found that the labour force of central government had soared from 295 462 in 1976 to 397 227 by last year.

Moreover, the survey found as it delved deep into actual wages that the average monthly earnings of employees had rocketed from R265 to R1 138, an annual rate of 15,4 percent compared with an average inflation rate of 13,7 percent over the identical 10 years.

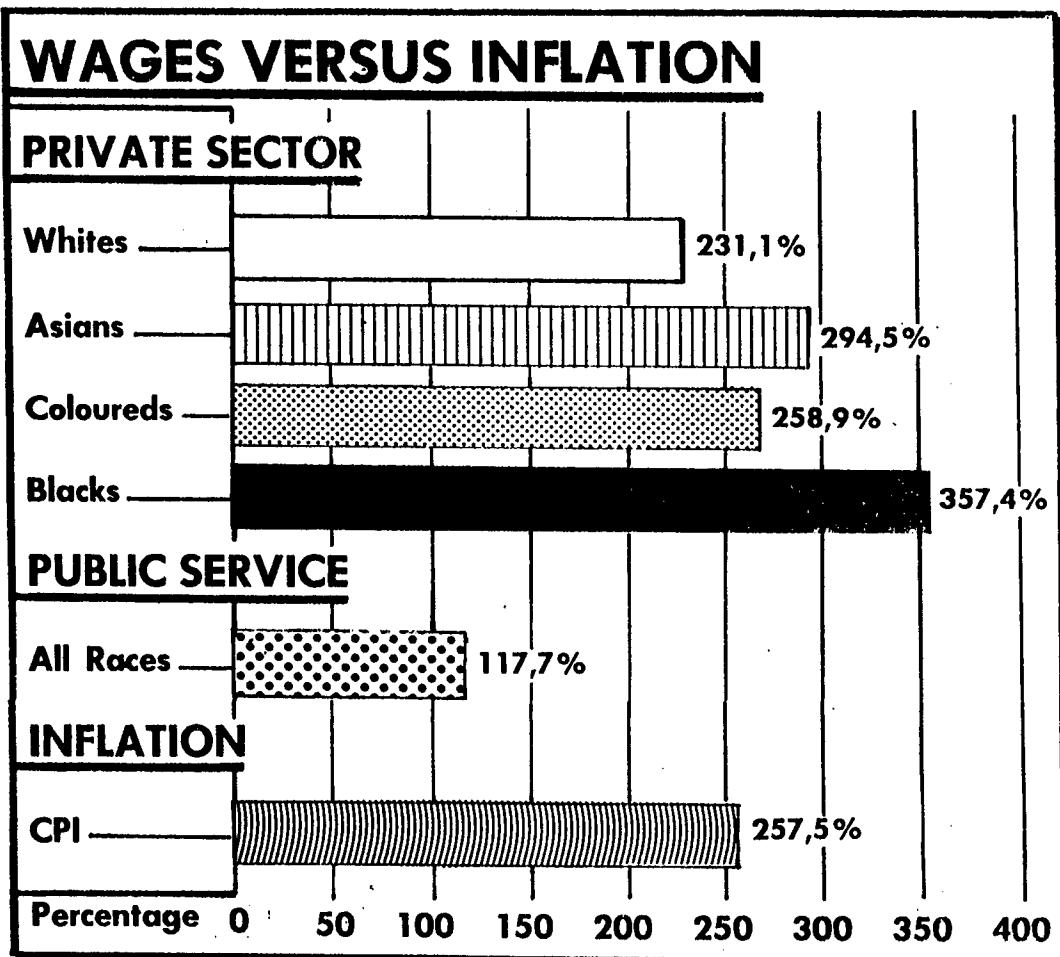
Assocom is convinced it has found a solution to it all: the introduction of "value for money" tests on the work of civil servants and all public sector operations.

It believes all government departments should face regular special audits on both their efficiency and effectiveness.

Mr Rocky Ridgway, former Assocom president, has worked

out that while every R1 in fixed capital stock contributed about 83c to the economy every year as a national average, in government service the level sank to only 14c.

While the economic contribution of the average worker in South Africa as a whole worked out at R6 670 a year, in the public sector the average trailed behind at R5 460.



A bar chart showing how P-E Corporate Services see the movement of wage increases in the private sector over the past 10 years and how the Public Servants' Association argues that increases for employees in the public sector have fallen behind.

PAY GUIDES IN PRIVATE SECTOR AND PUBLIC SERVICE

<u>JOB DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>Public Service Grade</u>	<u>ANNUAL RANGE</u>	
		<u>Private Sector</u>	<u>Public Service</u>
UNSKILLED — Operatives — Cleaners — Warehouse/Stores Clerk — Machine Operator	19-17	3 600-9 500	1 890-9 600
SEMI-SKILLED — Copy Typist — Typist/Secretary — Clerk/Clerical Supervisor — Bookkeeper — Technical Assistant	18-14	7 700-19 000	5 400-14 130
SKILLED — Programmer — Warehouse Supervisor — Artisan — Draughtsmen — Technician — Chemist — Geologist — Journalist	16-10 15-13	15 000-34 000	10 368-30 918
MIDDLE MANAGEMENT — Accountant — Internal Auditor — Systems Analyst — D P Manager — Economist — Admin Manager — Workshop Manager — Engineer	13-8	22 000-55 000	16 983-41 820
SENIOR EXECUTIVE Head of Function Medium size Co Turnover: R20-R50 million pa	7-6	45 000-77 000	42 000-55 200
TOP MANAGEMENT General Manager	5-2	50 000-130 000	56 000-62 205
TOP EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR Managing Director Medium size Co Turnover: R20-R50 million pa	Director General	130 000	62 205-105 000

How wage levels compare according to approximate job brackets, with private sector estimates compiled by P-E Corporate Services and public sector figures prepared by the PSA.

BASIC SALARY INCREASES

PERIOD	Whites	Asians	Blacks	Coloureds	Public Service all race groups	CPI
'76 to '77	7,3	17,1	16,7	13,2	10,0	10,6
'77 to '78	8,2	10,5	28,1	13,9	5,0	9,2
'78 to '79	10,9	12,4	13,2	14,5	7,6	13,5
'79 to '80	16,4	17,1	13,8	18,2	10,3	14,6
'80 to '81	15,6	22,1	24,6	14,3	12,0	14,5
'81 to '82	14,6	24,2	20,3	18,0	15,0	14,4
'82 to '83	12,3	12,1	13,6	12,3	—	12,8
'83 to '84	10,0	10,3	11,6	11,5	12,0	12,4
'84 to '85	9,9	10,7	12,3	10,3	—	16,4
'85 to '86	11,0	11,6	11,3	10,4	10,0	16,9

The PSA and P-E set out the year-by-year track record of general pay adjustments in the private and public sectors since 1976 and comparisons with rises in the consumer price index.

/9317
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SOUTH AFRICA

QUESTIONS ANSWERED ON FARMERS' CONCERN FOR PRODUCTIVITY

Pretoria DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 8 Jan 87 p 6

[Article by Johan Wagner, datelined Pretoria: "SA Farmers' Production Not Crippled"]

[Text] In an article in a Sunday newspaper all sorts of accusations are made and questions asked as to whether the productivity of farming in South Africa is not perhaps being thwarted by bureaucracy and antiquated import restrictions on new seed varieties and livestock strains. The office of the Minister of Agricultural Economics and Marketing, Mr Greyling Wentzel, was asked a few questions regarding that.

- The answer to the the first question implied above reads: "No--all control measures are reviewed regularly in the light of international usage and agreements."

- The second question was whether restrictions on importing new, advanced kinds of seeds and livestock strains are not responsible for rising food prices. The Department's answer was again: "No. There is no import ban with respect to new kinds of advanced seeds. Even though it may not meet all health requirements, there are adequate quarantine facilities to clear new material and make it available to researchers, whether private or official."

-The third question was: Are South African farmers being isolated from the benefits of worldwide genetic research by bureaucracy, antiquated import control measures and too many regulations? The answer: "No. Not all foreign material is adapted to South African conditions. Cultivation and research is therefore done locally in many cases to develop adapted varieties. The Department has mechanisms to obtain access to the very newest and best available plant reproduction material ["plantvoorplantingsmateriaal"] , should it be needed. The same is true of livestock."

- Question here: Is it true that South Africa's harvest and livestock yields are lower than the rest of the world's--even lower than Zimbabwe's--because extra competition for existing cultivars and strains are discouraged? Answer: "No. That is a far-fetched statement and devoid of all truth, because South Africa does try to make the best adapted cultivars and livestock available to its production."

- The fifth question was based on a statement in the newspaper report that a private seed firm like Sensako can prohibit the import of new cultivars. We wanted to know whether that is true. "This statement is devoid of all truth," the Department replied. Dr Piet Mohr, general manager of Sensako at Brits, was quite dismayed that such an accusation could be made, and bluntly put it down as "pure rubbish."

- Question six: Are all the red tape, rules and regulations and especially years of testing of new cultivars and strains really necessary? Is not a lesson to be learned from the success chicken farmers had with eggs that they smuggled into the country in the 1960's? The Department says: "The Variety List as a result of the Plant Improvement Act was established to effect orderly marketing of seed. This act and these regulations were drawn up in close cooperation with the seed industry and organized agriculture and are revised regularly if problems crop up with their implementation ... about 90 to 95 percent of all candidate varieties are released after only one year or one growing season and can then be marketed freely in South Africa. Smuggling in either plant reproduction material [v.s.] or livestock holds enormous dangers for the local enterprises, because in that way dangerous diseases and plagues can enter the country."

- And the last question: New cattle, hog, chicken and sheep strains overseas have made production improve considerably. Why then are these new, improved strains not allowed to be imported? "Imports are considered on merits after judgment and comparison with local material available. This occurs after consultation with the pedigree association for new strains," the Department said.

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SOUTH AFRICA

NP, LABOR PARTY DIFFERENCES ON GROUP AREAS ACT VIEWED

Bloemfontein DIE VOLKSBLED in Afrikaans 6 Jan 87 p 6

[Editorial: "Emotion Over Swimming Party"]

[Text] The differences between the National Party and Labor Party over the Group Areas Act are nothing new of course, for the Labor Party has repeatedly declared itself against it since its origin. The dramatized protest against it by a swimming party at a white beach in Port Elizabeth in front of TV cameras has now, however, made it highly visible. At a point of time when beach troubles and presumably organized clashes among ethnic groups over beach facilities stir up emotions in the country, such a demonstration inevitably gets all sorts of connotations which do not exactly promote the cause of moderates. Moreover, the difference between coalition partners with an eye on the election will be attacked and blown up by white rightist parties.

When the Labor Party decided to cooperate in the tricameral dispensation to the advantage of its own people, it did not make NP supporters of them overnight. Coalition does not mean that all differences disappear, but that there is cooperation in the interest of the bigger whole. This step cost the Labor Party quite a bit of support, because its impatient supporters regard that as collaborating with the existing system. There are profound feelings about the Group Areas Act in particular which cannot be ignored, and talks on them are far from terminated. On the other hand, with a view to order, separate areas are desirable at present, although watertight compartmentalization--such as advocated by the far-rightist parties--is simply not practical politics. Subjective emotions about living areas can be such a hard reality that ignoring them can disturb order. It can therefore be a necessity in the shorter or longer term, without being a condition for white survival per se. The Rev. Allan Hendrickse admits, for example, that there has always been a natural "delimitation" of people, even before the NP came to power. Excitedness about this affair is not to the advantage of either white or Colored.

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SOUTH AFRICA

CONTINUED ROAD TO REFORM SEEN TASK IN 1987

Johannesburg DIE VADERLAND in Afrikaans 5 Jan 87 p 14

[Editorial: "Task"]

[Text] In the midst of sanctions, riots, terrorism, inflation, bankruptcies and other problems afflicting us, it would be understandable if some of us overlooked the cardinal matter around which everything is revolving. However, the new year makes the demand that we all identify the real matter involved and realize that the solution to the others also depends on it. And this is true of government, private sector, trade-union organizations and also of the ordinary individual. The essential is the political accommodation of the black man as an integrated part of our government system. Even his economic and social accommodation is subordinate to that. It is by progress toward the realization of this that 1987 will further be gauged in 12 months.

One trend of thought has it that if the white person, and especially the Afrikaner, would just give up his stubbornness and hand over power to a black majority, the problem would be solved. Another oversimplification is that the government should work out a system unilaterally and apply it. Unfortunately, the road to a new dispensation is much more complicated. And it can not be followed without good relations in particular. That is the task of all groups and races, all individuals for 1987. The state president has now taken the first step toward that by his decision to hold an election early this year. And the most important task that it can ask of its voters is to continue with reform on a course which will make the black man a codeterminer in the country's government.

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SOUTH AFRICA

REACTION TO ELECTION CALL VIEWED

Johannesburg DIE VADERLAND in Afrikaans 7 Jan 86 p 10

[Column by Gert Kotze: "An Ideal Asked For"]

[Text] The reaction to the announcement about the election was interesting; actually surprising. Some of those who up to now have cried to high heaven because, according to them, the government is afraid of the "people's test," suddenly have all sorts of reservations. Oh, no, they say, it's just going to be a rather colorless affair. A hopeless blunder, so to speak, for color is again going to be the focus of the whole campaign, as since 1948. But this just in passing. The complaint is that the National Party will appeal mainly to emotional stands around foreign (American) intervention in the country's internal affairs. And that it is going to be just another white election. And in Pretoria, Unisa's political professor of doom says the government must see to it that a multiracial parliament is brought about before the end of the year. Otherwise, Professor Willem Kleynhans complains in an English-language Sunday newspaper, he sees only catastrophic consequences for the country. A safe prediction is that it won't be the only election prediction from that man from Unisa before there is voting in two or three months, no matter how importantly or less importantly it is heeded by the ordinary man. There is no getting around the fact that Professor Kleynhans is someone who cannot keep himself in the background about such matters. In the meantime, two facts are for sure: There is going to be an election, and the National Party has already clearly decided to hit hard at America and its busybody intervention.

If the opposition groups, on the right and left, do not talk about bread and butter, they will be terribly naive. The authoritative British economics magazine, THE ECONOMIST, finds in one of its latest editions that South Africa should be considered highly risky as regards foreign investments. Not only concerning its foreign debt problems, but especially concerning the high inflation rate. It's no exaggeration to say that our inflation rate is so high because there isn't any purposeful, coordinated strategy to eliminate constant price rises, move up productivity, increase exports and so forth. Whether the ordinary voter is going to listen to these kinds of arguments will not be known until after election day. If previous elections can be a yardstick--like that of 1977--it is more probable that beating the drums about American meddling, the bloodthirsty plans of the ANC and the wild statements of Archbishop Tutu will gloriously whip up emotions.

Well, in the political arena it is also a case of choosing your weapons. If the government decides such things as bread and butter and the inflation rate are not its best weapons, it is merely a question of strategy. After all, it is not fighting to lose. In any case, the government will have to manage its strategy in such a way that it keeps the initiative; because conditions are as favorable as can be expected for both the opposition groups. The KP [Conservative Party] will make things bitterly difficult for the Transvaal's Nationalists with the slogan of black danger. The PFP may demonstrate a nuisance value which will further bungle things for the NP in a few constituencies. Whatever, it does not necessarily have to be a colorless election, even without the exciting television debates and publicity gimmicks with which such events have been carried on overseas for years already.

It is an indisputable fact that a group of voters still have hope that the government will make use of this election in order to clearly outline a message of hope. It's no longer just hope, either; it's whispering a prayer at a point of time when reconciliation, which could lead to peaceful coexistence in this country, still remains something far beyond the horizon. Black and white radicalism, the state of emergency and press censorship which can be regarded as the strictest since the Second World war, are lying heavily on the the minds of the people, who yearn for a speedy reconciliation of all the clashing positions and demands. If the Nationalist Party can just intercept some of this anxiety with a formula, a message, a time table, or something similar, which can catch hold of the middle group, it will crush its opponents. Even if it is not by way of the number of victories at the ballot boxes, then at least by way of an ideal which it has fixed in the concerned hearts of so many South Africans. The government can hardly achieve a greater victory than that.

13084

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BOTHA'S AWARD TO BISHOP MOKOENA BRINGS CRITICISM

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 29 Jan 87 p 11

[Article by Mudini Maiqua and Rich Mkhondo]

[Text]

Political and church leaders said they were not impressed by the Decoration for Meritorious Service (DMS) awarded to controversial Bishop Isaac Mokoena.

Bishop Mokoena received the award along with the wife of the State President, Mrs Elize Botha, and Mrs Tinie Vorster, widow of former State President, Mr John Vorster.

He is the only black among 57 people chosen for the award.

The Anglican Suffragan Bishop of Johannesburg East, the Rt Rev Simeon Nkoane, said if the State President chose to grant Bishop Mokoena the award, "it must be his own view that the man deserves the award".

"However, I wonder how many black South Africans will agree with the State President," Bishop Nkoane said.

Mrs Albertina Sisulu, co-president of the United Democratic Front, said: "We are not surprised that he got the award. The award is probably an acknowledgement of the work he has done against the progressive forces."

Said Azapo's deputy president, Mr Lybon Mabasa: "If a notorious, discredited and ruthless regime which continues to hold thousands of people in prison, oppresses and exploits the majority goes out of its way to give a black person that type of decoration, what does it say of that person?"

Bishop Manas Buthelezi, head of the Lutheran Church and president of the South African Council of Churches, just laughed when told about Bishop Mokoena's award and would not comment.

The Release Mandela Committee (RMC) saw the gesture as an election gimmick on the part of President Botha.

The office of the Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Rev Bishop Desmond Tutu, would not comment on the award.

Bishop Mokoena, who claims to have 4,5 million followers, has on several occasions tried to discredit Archbishop Desmond Tutu's political standpoint on local television and abroad.

He lauded the Government when it declared the UDF an affected organisation last year. The United Christian Conciliation Party (UCCP) which he heads has condemned economic sanctions.

In his campaign against the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Mokoena called on overseas church groups to stop funding the SACC. He claimed that the money was used to help "faceless radicals who aimed to force the real leaders to resign, eliminate opposition and create chaos".

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SOUTH AFRICA

INDIAN, COLORED CREDIBILITY 'DROWNED' BY HENDRICKSE APOLOGY

Durban POST NATAL in English 28-31 Jan 87 p 10

[Commentary by Ameen Akhalwaya in "My View" column]

[Text]

OPPONENTS of the Government's tricameral parliamentary system, unable by law to campaign for its boycott, are riding the crest of a wave.

Coloured Cabinet Minister Allan Hendrickse's apology to President PW Botha for any "affront" — after Mr Hendrickse's law-breaking swim at a white beach in Port Elizabeth — has virtually drowned what little credibility the coloured and Indian junior co-bathers in apartheid enjoyed.

Mr Hendrickse got himself into hot water, and his apology has been followed by a tidal wave of below-the-sea-level jokes. Here's one from the average man on the beach, sorry, man in the street: "Hendrickse tried to make a comm-ocean, but forgot to remove his suntan lotion."

Says another, referring to washing powders, one of which — White Giant — is Mr Botha's nickname: "Hendrickse went into the Surf, which washes whitest and makes colours brightest, swam against the Tide, and ended up saying sorry to White Giant."

Says another beach bum: "The Nats, like Moses parting the Red Sea, decreed separate beaches for each race. Hendrickse tried to reverse the tide, but in PW he met his Moses."

A surfer points out that had Mr Hendrickse been in a yacht or a boat and dipped his feet in the water at the same point where he swam, he might not have broken the law.

So, although the surfer feels that, by apologising, Mr Hendrickse might just have been confirming his place on a deckchair on the Titanic, he has rewritten the lyrics of an old Cape favourite: "Daar kom Peewee Botha, Peewee Botha, die kom oor die see, daar kom Peewee Botha, nou moet Allan sorry sê."

"Allan Hendrickse," says another wag, "is right in claiming his swim wasn't civil disobedience. In fact, it was tricameral obedience." And, he adds, the incident will prove again that coloured support for his party is a drop in the ocean, and after Mr Hendrickse's frolic in the waves, Labour can wave goodbye to any sympathy.

As our wag put it: "Hendrickse should have known that swimming in the white sea is not the same as crossing the Rubicon." But time and tide wait for no man, not even Labour's leader, and the party's on-and-off threats to quit the three-chamber Parliament has evoked this comment from our sea-sick wag: "He sells three cells on the see-saw."

Labour's credibility has been ship-wrecked, along with that of the Indian chamber, which hasn't made any waves in the Indian Ocean. Now the new motto for tricameral unity is: "We'll sink or swim apart." However much Mr Hendrickse's party may argue to the contrary, the man on the beach believes Labour is really all at sea. But if everything isn't shipshape in the House of Representatives, and Mr Hendrickse is trying to navigate choppy seas, there is plenty of boat-rocking in its sister ship, the House of Delegates.

In the Indian House, a whole lot of MPs are getting into the swim of things by launching their own party ship at the drop of a lifeboat.

There is the majority National People's Party (NPP) under skipper Amichand Rajbansi; there is Solidarity under captain JN Reddy, who, as a Minister in Mr Rajbansi's Cabinet, has a cabin on two ships; there are, if you can keep up with the changing tides of the House, one or two independents who are also members of the Labour Party; and there is Faiz Khan, like Francis Chichester, a lone round-the-world sailor in his Progressive Independent Party.

A few disenchanted Solidarity members, at a meeting which came across on SABC-TV as a fog-horn, are to hoist their own party flag. They have yet to add a name to their SS (son of Solidarity). Not to be outdone, Lenasia MP Abie Choonara, who deserted the NPP ship, is planning to launch a non-racial United Party, a move that is like putting a motor on the Dromadaris.

At this rate, there could be as many parties as MPs in the House of Delegates. That will obviously please the many whites who want Indians repatriated. Their solution to the "Indian problem", as the House of Delegates seems intent on proving right, has always been "one-man, one-boat."

/13104
CSO: 3400/13

1986 TERMED WORST YEAR FOR LABOR UNIONS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 19 Jan 87 p 9

[Article by Sheryl Raine]

[Text]

Last year was the worst for the black union movement since its began to develop at the beginning of the decade, according to a group of industrial relations consultants.

In their report for 1986, which includes predictions for 1987, Andrew Levy and Associates said the year would probably go down in history as the one in which the first wave of black unionisation "ran out of steam".

Poor growth, divisive and mediocre leadership and political disagreements coupled with high levels of industrial action, often poorly conducted, slowed the momentum of the previous seven years.

The consultants said the year was also marked by record numbers of strikes, overtime bans and go-slows and wage strikes in 1986 were longer than in previous years.

The most extraordinary strikes were in the retail and chemical sectors in protest against the June 12 state of emergency declaration and the detention of union leaders.

Industries which experienced the most strikes included (in order) chemical, food, metal, manufacturing, retail and mining.

However, in terms of man-days lost, the worst-hit industries were (in order) mining, chemical, metal, motor, retail and food.

RESIGNED ATTITUDES

The amount of industrial action paled into insignificance when compared with the extremely high incidence of politically-motivated stayaways. There were an estimated 25 in 1986 — thought to have cost the country 3.5 million man-days. In 1982 there was one stayaway, in 1984 four and in 1985 22.

For the general public, the greatest success had been the acceptance of May Day as a workers' holiday and the fact that there was an alternative calendar of public holidays which denoted a different political view.

The consultants said they noted with concern the high levels of intimidatory behaviour frequently reported in strikes and stayaways.

The tide of union victories recorded between 1980 to 1985 ebbed during the past year as employers gained confidence, experience and determination to resist workers' aggression.

Although strike activity was significantly higher in 1986 than in any other year many ended with union members having little to show for it.

STATISTICAL EVIDENCE

Wage talks were characterised by high levels of confrontation and strike action but in most cases union wage targets, especially in major industries, were not met.

However, the experts said, statistical evidence suggested that unionised workers did significantly better in the battle to keep up with inflation than their non-organised colleagues.

Politically, 1986 brought more confusion and ideological division than clear direction to the unions. Much of this reflected the current political uncertainties of the country as a whole.

The state of emergency declared on June 12 had a far-reaching impact on labour relations. Widespread detentions of trade union, political and community leaders made union organisation more difficult and this needed to be taken into account when

reflecting on the poor performance of unions last year.

However, the state of emergency could not be blamed for all the problems experienced during the year. Tension between former Federation of SA Trade Unions (Fosatu) leaders within Cosatu and increased politicisation of workers were important detractors from union performance.

Although 1986 was supposed to be the year of union unity, Andrew Levy found the performance of Cosatu, the country's first superfederation of black unions, seriously lacking.

Vigorous political statements aside, only limited progress was made by Cosatu in the food, transport and chemical industries in merging unions to give reality to the Cosatu slogan of "one-industry, one union".

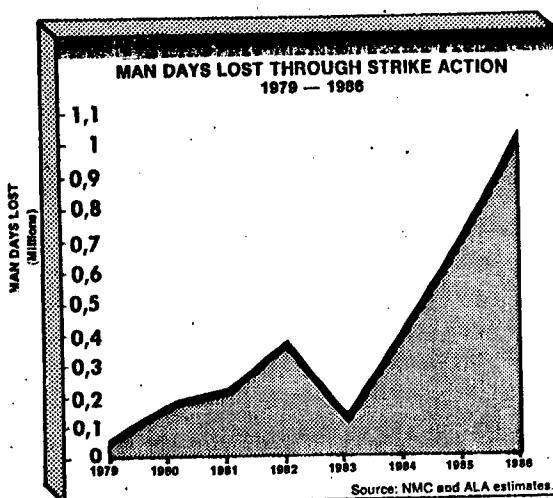
In areas such as the textile industry there were serious rifts but despite these problems Cosatu held its momentum and remained the federation to watch in 1987.

Although the newly merged Council of Unions of SA/Azanian Confederation of Trade Unions (Cusa/Azactu) federation claimed to have 500 000 members, the consultants put the figure at about a third to a half of this number. The federation faced tough organisational challenges this year.

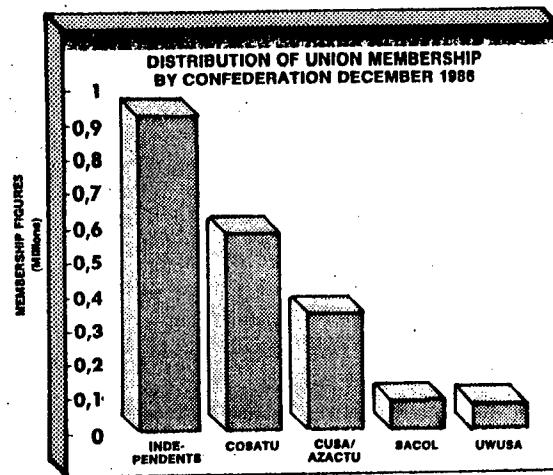
The United Workers' Union of SA (Uwusa), which claimed a paid-up membership of 85 000, proved to be a political irritant to Cosatu rather than a real threat as a union organisation.

The Trade Union Council of SA (Tucs) died in 1986, leaving a host of independent unions to stimulate fierce competition for membership among new union groupings.

The conservative, whites-only SA Confederation of Labour continued to wane in 1986 but with white backlash on the increase and the rise of the right wing, the issue of white worker rights would remain prominent in the year ahead, the consultants said.



Note: Strike statistics exclude politically based stayaways.



Cosatu — Congress of SA Trade Unions. Cusa/Azactu — Council of Unions of SA/Azanian Confederation of Trade Unions. Sacol — SA Confederation of Labour. Uwusa — United Workers Union of SA.

A Long Shadow on Labour

Looking ahead to 1987 on the labour front, a leading group of industrial relations consultants have predicted:

- The state of emergency will continue to cast a long shadow over the conduct of industrial relations and until such time as it is lifted, any cry for the depoliticisation of union claims and activities from employers will be "futile and futile".
- Efforts will increase on the part of the Congress of SA Trade Unions (Cosatu) to tighten organisation at shop floor level, resolve internal differences, forge union mergers and shuffle key office-bearers.
- High levels of shop-floor organisation with membership drives in the SA Transport Services and agricultural sectors as well as in the homelands.
- Qualitative and quantitative leadership problems within emergent black unions, aggravated by the detention of union leaders.

- Increased industrial action and increased pressure on employers to raise wages substantially with go-slows and overtime bans being the major types of action used.
- Continued retrenchments and fierce resistance to lay-offs by unions.
- The motor industry could expect to fall out of the long-term "top five" industries most hit by industrial action. The top five in 87 were likely to be food, metals, mining and retail.
- A dramatic rise in the number of industrial court applications from about 2 000 in 1986 to about 4 000 this year due to proposed changes in the legal dispute-settling procedures.
- Increased numbers of politically-based demands such as full payment for detainees and continued support for new public holidays on June 16 and May 1.
- Safety issues will take a higher profile following the Kinross gold mine disaster which claimed 177 lives.

/9317
CSO: 3400/984

ACCOUNTING PROFESSION SUFFERING FROM 'BRAIN DRAIN'

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 29 Jan 87 p 7

[Article by Thelma Tuch]

[Text]

THE accounting profession is desperately short-staffed as a result of the "brain drain" from SA, according to Margo Steele, newly-appointed head of the department of accounting at the University of the Witwatersrand.

Steele — wife of Wits deputy vice-chancellor Jerry Steele — took over as head of the Wits accounting department this month, the first woman ever to head a department of accounting at an SA university.

The shortage of accountants is so acute, she says, that a situation has developed where members of the profession actually come on to the campus to canvass graduates for articles.

Worsening the situation is the noticeable increase in the number of graduates leaving SA, she says. Large numbers of the "best" of them are leaving for the US, Britain and Australia. Leaving for largely political reasons, they often depart immediately after graduation to avoid military service.

She says that last year about 12 graduates who received their call up papers left the country directly after they had completed the course.

"I get excellent feedback from the US, UK and Australia about the quality of our graduates," she says.

The brain drain also hit Wits accounting staff members last year. Two of them emigrated; another member has left this year.

The university has problems finding suitable people to fill these positions, she says, because its salaries are not competitive. To deal with this

problem Wits has employed more part-time staff members who complement their salaries with other jobs. However, the department still faces a staff shortage; this will be one of the biggest challenges facing her in her new position.

Steele, longest-serving member of the Wits accounting department, passed the examination of the Public Accountants' and Auditors' Board at the age of 20 — the youngest CA ever to qualify in SA.

How does she feel heading a department which is predominantly male? She says: "I've been here for so long in a senior position that I know I have been accepted."

Up to 35% of accounting students today are female and they make good students, walking away with a large number of the accounting prizes, she says. "Woman don't choose to do this profession unless they are really good," she explains.

Steele worked side by side with her husband in the accounting department for years. He started off as a lecturer and was head of the department from 1979-1984.

"An agreement had to be reached for me to be allowed to stay in the department, because a wife and husband in the same department is not generally allowed by the university authorities."

Her feelings about becoming head of the department? "The position was thrust upon me ... I certainly would not have taken it out of choice. All my life I looked forward to having a nice, pleasant and relaxing job, but that certainly has not happened."

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CSO: 3400/984

COLOR CODED INTEGRATED NEW BUS ROUTES CONFUSE COMMUTERS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 28 Jan 87 p 1

[Article by Susan Pleming]

[Text]

New colour coding for some of Johannesburg's "integrated" bus routes have left commuters not knowing where to stand.

Catching a bus used to be a strictly black or white affair but, now that there are tentative moves towards integration, commuters can choose between blue or yellow buses.

Choosing colours for the new routes must have been tricky. Red buses would, of course, have been out of the question. No one is allowed to take the Red Route.

So, blue and yellow were chosen.

Stand at the "traditionally white" bus stop and a blue bus is for you. But if you stand at the "black" sign several metres away, you'll be earmarked for the yellow bus.

Colour-blind people will have difficulty distinguishing between blue and yellow and know which bus they are on only by the difference in fare. Blue buses charge more than their yellow counterparts.

If you can make sense out of this you'll be a good traveller.

This new colour system is part of a trial project by the Johannesburg City Council for the integration of bus services on the Parkhurst, Craighall and Parktown North routes.

But the new system is a "laughing matter" to the Progressive Federal Party's city councillor on the transport committee, Mr Geoff Stark.

"We asked for integrated buses. We thought we would get one bus stop only. People are so conditioned by the white and black signs that, regardless of whether the bus is yellow or blue, they'll stand at the one they're used to."

But Mr Ed Curtis, senior deputy general manager of the city's transport department, says that keeping the black and white signs and having blue and yellow buses for whites and blacks was the "simplest thing to do".

"We did it to avoid confusion."

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CSO: 3400/984

COLUMNIST ON CONTROVERSY SURROUNDING JUDGE'S APPOINTMENT

Durban POST NATAL in English 28-31 Jan 87 p 10

[Commentary by Quraish Patel.]

[Text]

THE disturbing logic of the DLA and NIC reflects a sickness within the anti-apartheid camp. It is a symptom of a distressing trend that has emerged of late.

For a start, this reasoning implies that once you have identified yourself as an opponent of apartheid and adopt a certain political posture, you obtain a monopoly on political wisdom.

This means you are entitled to pass judgment on anyone's actions. Unless you are consulted, your wrath knows no bounds. This is probably part of the rationale in the case of the DLA, NIC and Others vs Hassan Mall.

They pontificate about the system, yet live comfortably off that same system and they demand that others uphold a certain value — but as "freedom-loving" people they are exempt from upholding that value.

This suspect rationality is at best superficial.

Under the guise of the "Democratic" label, the lawyers' association issued a smug Press statement indicating that Mr Mall's membership would be reviewed as his

appointment was "in conflict with the principles of the DLA".

The DLA was "of the firm view that having regard to the present political, social and economic structures existing in the country and the vast number of repressive laws, it is not proper for any of its members to serve in any judicial capacity".

Regretting Mr Mall's decision, the executive committee of the NIC said his acceptance of the appointment was "ill-advised particularly at a time when the country is experiencing a degree of repression. Until such time as all South Africans can participate freely in decision-making at all levels, the acceptance of a position to administer the very laws which oppress the majority is unacceptable".

The "vast number of repressive laws" referred to by the DLA is, of course, unquestionable. The DLA fails to mention the vast number of good laws and rules — many among the best in the world — which Mr Mall will be involved in implementing.

The DLA's reference to the security laws concerns an important and fundamental aspect of a severe encroachment on the individual's freedom.

If one lawyer should discover a loophole, his plea for an interpretation in favour of the liberty of the subject would fail — unless he found himself in the presence of a judge sensitive to that tradition.

And Mr Mall, after his recent appointment, will for a short time be a member of that Bench which

has showed a remarkable tendency to uphold the very values allegedly professed by the DLA.

Of course, it all depends on whether Mr Mall presides in a security law case and whether the facts in the particular case warrant a ruling protecting liberty.

He will hear cases -- far removed from the security area — which also demand sound reasoning, fairness, and the experience which comes from many years of tough work.

Mr Mall has himself actively campaigned against apartheid, and paid the price with a banning order slapped on him in the Sixties. Are the DLA and NIC suggesting their members would be uncomfortable in appearing before Mr Mall on matters like, for example, the Group Areas Act or a labour matter or even in a civil case?

The functions of a judge are the subject of fierce debate, but on one matter there appears to be some accord: the judiciary is jealous of its independence. That principle is weakened when, in cases of doubt, decisions favouring the State are taken.

It is this independence which underlies many enlightened judgments. Admittedly, there are Supreme Court judgments we could live without.

Mr Mall's appointment should really comfort those who believe in that independence. He has experienced apartheid at its worst, and he has first-hand experience of the restrictions on the liberty of the individual.

Whereas the defence of civil liberties must always be a priority, most lawyers' practices relate to the numerous diverse fields covering human activity. And these busy specialists rarely find the time to involve themselves in those areas of the law, including civil liberties, outside of their chosen fields. The DLA members probably cover the whole spectrum of the law; labour law, copyright, company law, family law, criminal law, etc. Mr Mall may at any time preside over one such case. The "repressive law" argument is manifestly out of context here.

That argument does not take account of the role of the judiciary, particularly in Natal, in respect of the emergency regulations. Whatever the political arguments, Parliament makes law. But it does so within certain limits. When it oversteps these limits, many judges quickly place curbs on excessive powers.

Officials who believe they can act beyond the bounds of the law are brought in line and victims compensated.

One outstanding example was the application for the release of Diakonia director Paddy Kearney.

When he was arrested last year under section 29

of the Internal Security Act, his wife Carmel and Archbishop Denis Hurley decided to challenge his detention.

Under Section 29, which permits solitary confinement and detention without trial, the police can hold a person until he comes up with the information they want.

Before giving his historic judgment on the Kearney case, Mr Justice Leon said: "It is necessary to remind oneself from time to time that the first and most sacred duty of a court when possible is to administer justice to those who seek it — high and low; rich and poor, black and white."

Releasing Mr Kearney from detention, the judge said he was satisfied that clause 6 of Section 29 did not preclude the court from investigating whether the necessary jurisdictional facts objectively existed.

It was an often neglected fact, he said, that the Supreme Court would exercise its inherent power in regard to excessive legislation on the part of the administration.

Although that judgment applied to special circumstances and could not apply to all detainees under Section 29, it was welcomed by Professor Tony Mathews of the University of Natal, Pietermaritzburg, as "the most important civil rights judgment for several decades".

An internationally recognised authority on South Africa's security laws, Professor Mathews said at the time: "This judgment reintroduces rule of thinking into a security field and it could have an impact in other areas where similar wording is used in conferring discretion, for example, bannings and other forms of detention."

"The judgment is particularly gratifying as until now Section 29 has been the most arbitrary and frightening form of detention."

Later, five Appeal Court judges endorsed Mr Justice Leon's ruling, though for different reasons, and watered down some of the protections envisaged. Nevertheless it did subscribe to the notion that the police, as wide as their powers might be, did not have unlimited powers.

South Africa's laws are far from complete. Lawyers participate as much as judges do in the evolution of the law. Each has a different task and each is involved in the development of the law. The Attorney-General, the DLA, Mr Mall — or even the NIC, on occasions — and the clerk of court are all part of the same system of law. And they all obey that system.

The DLA's statement raises questions which ricochet and it is in danger of being hit by its own bullets. For example, would a DLA member refuse to take out an attachment order, on behalf of a rich client, against a poor defendant who could lose his home? If the association remains true to the Press statement, DLA members will refuse to use the law because of the effects it could play.

Lawyers represent clients. If a client wants to evict an unemployed man and his sick wife, that is the job the wealthy landlord client pays him to do, no matter how aggrieved or upset the lawyer might feel.

Where a discretion exists, lawyers can do much to afford relief. But do they? Lawyers who argue that they serve only their clients forget that they use the law against *someone* — irrespective of whether he is poor or illiterate, ill, or trying to give his family a decent life.

If a DLA member were asked to represent AWB leader Eugene Terre'Blanche, who might be prepared to pay top dollar for a defence, would the lawyers' ethics allow him to turn Mr Terre'Blanche away?

If an advocate is handed a brief by the State opposing a claim for damages in a case where a policeman was involved in shooting an anti-apartheid activist, what does he do?

Like judges, lawyers face their own dilemmas on a different level. They are as much part of the system as judges. For these reasons, the DLA statement borders on the sanctimonious.

Do we hear the DLA asking its members to argue that unenfranchised clients cannot submit to the jurisdiction of the courts because their clients were excluded from the political process of Parliament?

And what of the NIC? It decides to play safe and criticises Mr Mall's appointment on political grounds. For the NIC it's all right to lecture at white universities to the privileged, and run private medical practices patronised mainly by the rich, but it's *haraam* to serve on the Bench.

This lack of political consistency is typical of a perverse logic which operates better in some matters of expediency.

And what about estate agents trading in the Group Areas? Surely they should not make profit on race legislation!

Talking about the oppressed, do DLA members charge the poor any less for their services, or do they go by the tariffs?

Professor Mathews sums up the problem succinctly: "Logically, if one no longer believes one can alter the course of justice in South Africa, then one is faced with a double choice — either to leave the country or to go in for revolutionary violence, which I don't believe in.

"It's true that judges in our situation have less scope than American judges who have the Constitution to back them up. But I think the judgments given in the Hurley and Nkondo cases prove what our judges can do."

Professor Mathews said: "The point I am trying to make is not just the changes judges can make, but the kind of moral leadership judges can give. This was shown recently by the statement Judge Friedman made on Section 29 of the Internal Security

Act. (Mr Justice Friedman described Section 29 as 'an incredible invasion of private rights which deprived a person of his liberty'.) Even if judges cannot bring about change they can prepare the climate for change towards a better system of justice."

The alternative society would not happen overnight even if the African National Congress took power tomorrow. The movement for a free society began a long time ago when a few men decided slavery was not a natural institution.

The abolition of apartheid is merely a precondition for true democracy. That movement for freedom is fuelled by those with the independence and sensitivity to make the changes that create the conditions for the liberty of all.

When Hassan Mall enters court as acting judge on February 2, DLA members will acknowledge the full force of his authority and the court's jurisdiction.

They will also remember that they are subject to the same law.

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CSO: 3400/13

SOUTH AFRICA

NEWSPAPER DEFENDS RIGHT TO PUBLISH ALL VIEWPOINTS

Durban POST NATAL in English 14-17 Jan 87 p 6

[Editorial]

LET'S make one point perfectly clear: This newspaper has never supported any one political party or organisation — not the ANC, not the National Party, nor any of the tricameral participants.

We have never supported violence. Instead we have striven for peaceful change, for a better South Africa in which all people live and work together with equal opportunities.

But we believe all parties should have the right to have their say — and let reasonable people everywhere be the judge.

Last week we carried an advert submitted by the United Democratic Front about the ANC — an ad which was subsequently banned. We carried the ad not because we support the ANC. Simply because we believe all viewpoints should be heard.

If any party or organisation is bad, we believe there are sufficient sensible, thinking people in our country to make that judgment themselves, based on fact and not on hearsay or propaganda.

We would no more reject a National Party advert (so long as it is within the bounds of law) than we would one from a commercial enterprise or religious group.

We believe others, including the National Party, should be heard — and judged — by what they say and do, not on hearsay.

It is not so much the attempts to encourage dialogue as the intolerant attitude of authorities throughout the world which can lead to violence.

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CSO: 3400/13

COLUMNIST DEPLORES GOVERNMENT'S INCREASED CENSORSHIP ACTIONS

Durban POST NATAL in English 14-17 Jan 87 p 6

[Column by Ameen Akhalwaya in "My View" column]

[Text]

LAST year Minister of Constitutional Planning Mr Chris Heunis reportedly admitted the African National Congress was forced to go underground after it was banned in 1960.

Now the Government is prepared to talk to the ANC, it claims, if the banned organisation renounces violence.

The ANC is celebrating its 75th anniversary. It has existed in exile for more than a third of its lifespan.

Last week, the United Democratic Front, the SA Council of Churches, and the National Education Crisis Committee undertook an expensive newspaper advertising campaign calling for the unbanning of the ANC.

Now just about every organisation in South Africa — except for the National Party and those to its right — and organisations throughout the world have made the same call.

But the Government doesn't want the people of South Africa to hear such a demand. So last week it gazetted midnight regulations to ban the ads as well as reports calculated "to improve or to promote the public image and esteem" of an unlawful organisation.

So, abandoning the "publish and be damned" ethic of fearless journalists, this cowardly column will turn a blind eye to anything relating to unlawful organisations and concentrate instead on lawful organisations.

The UDF is one them.

The UDF, like other extra-parliamentary organisations, does not wear a halo. But for the moment, we can leave smear tactics against it in the adept hands of the SABC, the pro-Government Press, and forces of disinformation.

And if this article happens to promote or improve the image of the UDF, it makes no apologies.

I have noted previously that the UDF has surprised many of us sceptics who thought it wouldn't last. Yet, despite the fact that its members have been banned, detained, or tried for treason, it has shown a remarkable grasp of public relations.

The UDF was formed in 1983 specifically to oppose the Houses of Representatives and Delegates, and the "Koornhof Bills". Some of us believed it would run out of steam once the 1984 tricameral elections ended and the Government cracked down

on it, for it would not have too many issues around which to mobilise public opinion. We were wrong.

The UDF has quickly and skilfully kept issues in the public eye through advertisements, Press conferences, statements, meetings, and the courts. Far from running out of steam, it has kept South African politics on the boil.

If the UDF's publicity machine has performed remarkably well, then by the law of equal and opposite reaction, the Government's has performed dismally.

If anything, the Government has unwittingly tended to help the UDF's cause. Had it ignored the ad campaign calling for the ANC's unbanning, it's probable nothing much would have happened.

After all, as mentioned earlier, there is nothing new here or abroad in such a call.

But as soon as the Government's iron fist of censorship went into action, it gave the UDF/SACC/NECC call far greater publicity than, one supposes, even the UDF's publicity department might have hoped for.

The ban no doubt made headlines around the world: it featured on SABC radio and television news bulletins. The SABC,

which tries to portray extra-parliamentary organisations in the worst possible light, was forced to say in passing what the banned ad was about.

Suddenly, people who hadn't seen the ad or had just skimmed over it decided they wanted to study what it was all about. So, far from being just another routine political ad, it had become the object of study.

The ban was thus self-defeating.

But the implications are far more serious. If the Government, as Mr Heunis implicitly conceded, believes an outright ban might force UDF activists underground, it is trying another ploy.

It is trying to use its emergency powers to effectively ban the UDF without actually banning it. The Government is trying to achieve this through banning UDF meetings and advertising campaigns, detaining UDF members or tying them up in court

cases — and now using newspapers to stop publishing some of its views.

The Government has become a little more subtle, but does it really believe it can succeed in winning hearts and minds in this way?

Banning of popular organisations has led to the emergence of more organisations: banning, jailing, and silencing of popular leaders has led to the emergence of younger and more sophisticated leaders.

It is a cycle the Government seems incapable of breaking. It is far too ready to use the iron fist. It succeeded for a while in the 1960s and again in the 1970s; it may yet succeed for a while in the near future. But tactically, it is being out-foxed by organisations such as the UDF which have learned some of the lessons of the past.

The white elections will soon be upon us, and if past history is anything to go by, we can expect a greater display of the iron

fist as the National Party tries to show the white electorate and the outside world it is made of sterner stuff.

Such a macho show will no doubt succeed in winning many white votes, but will it impress the outside world and — more importantly — black South Africans, who will in any case have no opportunity to vote in the election?

And so the cycle of action, reaction, and counter-action will grow.

Is there a statesman in our midst who can put a stop to it? One doubts if there is one in the National Party or its junior partners in Government, the Labour Party and the National People's Party.

The organisation that really needs to promote and to improve its public image and esteem among blacks is the National Party.

But it needs to do so through the velvet glove carrying the pen of negotiation — not the iron fist.

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CSO: 3400/13

MINERAL EXCLUSION FROM U.S. BOYCOTT LIST EXPLAINED

Johannesburg FINANCIAL MAIL in English 23 Jan 87 p 63

[Text]

The specific exclusion of 10 vital strategic minerals from the US boycott list, contained in a special directive sent to Congress last week, underwrites South African exports worth some R4 billion a year.

But, even more important in the eyes of the local mining industry, it confirms the US's reliance on supplies from SA and its commitment to continued purchases.

In a bid to sweeten the pill for Congress, the administration commits itself to developing a programme to reduce dependence on SA. But the chances of this happening in the short term are negligible.

"If an important new discovery was made today it would probably take 10 years to set up refining facilities," says Aiden Edwards, president of SA's Mintek. "In many cases, exploitation and refining would be uneconomic and in some cases there are no known substitutes."

He believes the time SA has won, and the considerable cost advantages enjoyed by many local minerals, must now be used to increase the appeal of South African commodities.

The US moves lend added urgency to the old call for greater beneficiation of raw materials, with the added benefits of increased export value and greater local employment (*Business* January 16). And, believe it or not, something is being done.

A top-level government committee is about to review State assistance for mineral beneficiation, with the aim of spurring the private sector into action.

Current State assistance includes a 25% electricity rebate, but a 25% rebate on transport costs was abolished in April 1982.

Edwards was appointed chairman of the inter-departmental committee, which holds its first meeting in mid-February. Committee members will be drawn from the Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs, the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI), Danie Steyn's new Department of Economics and Technology and Mintek.

It has long been Edwards' view that greater beneficiation of SA's chrome, vanadium, titanium, manganese, gold, platinum and other minerals could double current export earnings to R60 billion a year (at 1985 prices) over the next decade.

"At last we're starting to move," Edwards tells the *FM*. "All the signs are very positive and we have every intention of moving quickly."

Transport savings on the export of more refined products alone could provide a powerful stimulus, says DTI deputy director-general Frans Scheepers. An *ad valorem* levy on the export of raw minerals would be another spur to beneficiation.

Says Scheepers: "We will have to look into these matters. While government has helped promote beneficiation since the Reynders Commission's report in 1972, an examination of further co-ordination in this field is now indicated."

But while it is essential to create more opportunities, he doubts whether government can do better than make beneficiation a more attractive proposition for industrialists.

Government also has to evaluate the viability of specific projects, industries and sectors before granting concessions, he adds. Basie Kleu, chairman of the committee investigating export incentives, tells the *FM* beneficiation also forms part of his brief.

Mintek is now undertaking major research and development into increased platinum beneficiation. It is also examining the jewellery industry for which SA has a virtual monopoly on diamond, platinum and gold production, but produces less than 0,1% of the world's jewellery.

"We have the technological leadership to find new uses for our mineral riches," says Edwards.

"But the State must play a major role in R & D developments. Once this is done, the private sector will invest. And unless we wake up, cheaper substitutes for some of our minerals could be developed."

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CSO: 3400/981

ECONOMIST ON ADVANTAGES OF INVESTING IN NEIGHBORING STATES

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 28 Jan 87 p 2

[Article by Thelma Tuch]

[Text]

SOUTHERN African states were offering SA businessmen such enormous incentives that it would be difficult for investors not to make a profit in those countries, Alan Whiteside, research fellow at the Economic Research Unit, Natal University, said yesterday.

Whiteside, a former economist in the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning, Botswana, was addressing a meeting of the South African Institute of International Affairs in Pretoria.

He said SA was entering an unprecedented period of turmoil and instability.

With the build-up of sanctions, SA would find it increasingly difficult to trade with traditional partners.

Therefore industrialists should consider investing in the Frontline states because that would not only provide insurance through diversification, but might also provide many business opportunities.

Whiteside spoke of the existing conflict between the Foreign Affairs Department of SA — involved in try-

ing to establish good relations with neighbours — and the military which "destroyed" these relations by raiding the countries.

He said continued raids would result in Zimbabwe and Zambia closing their borders to SA businessmen.

Current decisions of government and business communities would set the pattern of SA's development or lack of it under a post-apartheid government.

Describing the positive factors of investment in Southern Africa, Whiteside said the region had mineral wealth, rich agricultural land and good power and water supplies.

All countries in the region faced worsening unemployment and were keen to attract industry.

All of them — apart from Zimbabwe and Malawi — had devised packages of incentives to attract investors.

Whiteside rated Swaziland as having the best investment incentives and business climate, followed by Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

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CSO: 3400/981

ADVANTAGES OF INWARD INDUSTRIALIZATION POLICY POINTED OUT

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 28 Jan 87 p 2

[Article by Helena Patten]

[Text]

LIMITED scope for export-led and import replacement growth is the key driving force behind adopting a policy of inward industrialisation, says Old Mutual Economic Research Unit's latest *Economic Monitor*.

It says: "Inward industrialisation is based upon supplying basic consumer products and low cost housing to the rapidly urbanising black population, and simultaneously stimulating employment in these industries."

Figures suggest that black urbanisation is likely to be a significant force for many years.

The potential advantages of the inward industrialisation policy include:

- Labour-intensive production processes and a low import content;
- Reduced vulnerability to sanctions and fluctuations in the world business cycle and commodity prices;
- A large contribution to socio-political stability;
- A boost in domestic confidence and incentives for domestic investment; and,
- A magnet for foreign capital.

Economic Monitor says however, the mere fact that large numbers

of black people are arriving in the cities is no guarantee that inward industrialisation will occur spontaneously.

Government spending on low cost housing and other job creation schemes would appear necessary to "kick-start" the process and non-inflationary means to finance the expenditure need to be found.

All unnecessary restrictions on economic activities of blacks should be removed. This may not prove easy in the light of government machinery which has been built up over the years to turn blacks away from cities.

Economic Monitor says: "A sustained restoration of reasonable stability and a return to 'normal' living conditions would seem to be a critical prerequisite for this strategy to succeed, although a lack of these conditions should not be a reason for not going ahead as far as possible."

Also, the existing economic base needs to be expanded to generate revenue to fund the increased demands on government services which will inevitably accompany continuing urbanisation.

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CSO: 3400/981

STEEL MANUFACTURERS LOOKING INCREASINGLY TO DOMESTIC MARKET

Johannesburg FINANCIAL MAIL in English 23 Jan 87 p 63

[Text]

Faced with hostile export markets, SA steel manufacturers are looking increasingly to domestic sales. But even at home possibilities are limited.

Highveld MD John Hall says it's too early to forecast 1987 performance but confidence has not yet reached a level to attract capital development of any note.

"Consumer booms have little impact on our sales," he tells the *FM*, "and capital expenditure cuts by government aren't helping us either."

But, as stocks aren't high, Hall expects any real increase in market activity to be reflected in sales, and steel companies are doing their best to hold prices.

Econometric chief economist Azar Jammine says demand for steel correlates more closely with the demand for investment goods than for consumer goods and he expects gross domestic fixed investment to grow no more than 0,8%.

However, Econometric has revised its forecast for the increase in iron and steel industry production. In the last quarter last year the prediction for 1987 was 2,5% but the latest growth forecast is 2,74% — assuming exports remain constant.

This could mean a growth in local sales for Iscor after two years of decline — local sales fell 3% last year and 13% in 1985.

But Robin Bosomworth, MD of steel exporter-importer Robco, says there's no future for the secondary industry. There has been a 50% increase in the cost of rolled steel since price control was abolished and primary producers have a destructive two-tier pricing policy, he claims.

Complains Bosomworth: "It would make sense for us to move from Cape Town to Taiwan. A ton of South African wire rod and reinforcing bar steel costs the Taiwanese \$210 (R440) but the local man pays R730. Even if steel is beneficiated for export we're still charged the higher rate. This has enabled Iscor to maintain a positive cashflow of R600m — about R100 per ton."

However, UME joint MD Peter Smaller is much more bullish. "There's bound to be some stimulation of the economy in the election run up and the private sector is taking advantage of the low interest rates to restock steel products. I can also see more import replacement."

With projects like Mossel Bay on the cards Smaller expects a 5% growth in steel demand.

Steel and Engineering Industry Federation of SA director Sam van Coller is reluctant to estimate production increases. He says some large steel consumers like gold mines are doing very well, but any real turnaround would have to come from a recovery of the vehicle industry and a general revival in infrastructural activity.

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SMALL BUSINESS BOOM PREDICTED FOR EASTERN CAPE

Port Elizabeth EVENING POST in English 21 Jan 87 p 8

[Article by Denise Boutall]

[Text]

SMALL business could thrive in the Eastern Cape this year as various plans to foster individual entrepreneurs come to fruition.

The Emthonjeni Group Training Centre opened a handicraft centre this week where people can take three-week courses in a wide range of crafts.

In March the Small Business Development Corporation will open a hive of industries in Uitenhage and the Urban Foundation hopes to start an entrepreneur centre in Port Elizabeth by mid-year.

The director of training at Emthonjeni, Mr Leon de Villiers, said the idea behind the handicraft centre was to teach people basic skills which would enable them to earn money immediately.

The courses lasted three weeks and were limited to 12 people at a time. The first six courses being attended by 72 people were hand sewing, doll making, welding, car-

pantry, crocheting and hand knitting.

Other courses to be offered were leather work, pottery, machine knitting, machine sewing, baking, shoe repair, spinning, weaving and mat making. It was hoped to start these courses on February 9.

The manager, special projects, at the Small Business Development Corporation, Mr Willie Fouché, said there was an enormous demand for the type of facilities offered.

In PE, where the first hive has already been expanded by moving to new premises, there was a waiting list of 87. In Uitenhage there were 43 applications for the 21 units in the new hive which would open on March 1.

The project was aimed at providing accommodation and training to unemployed people with entrepreneurial potential.

In PE five people had moved out of the hive into

their own premises. There were 51 businesses operating in the hive and another 10 would move in at the end of February. The SBDC was also looking at additional premises.

Mr Fouché said the SBDC would be establishing a clinic at the end of next month where small businessmen would be able to obtain specialised advice on running a business. It was also planning one-hour lunchtime courses on various aspects of business.

The regional policy director of the Urban Foundation, Mr Roger Matlock, said investigations into the possibility of developing non-racial entrepreneur centres had been undertaken in PE, Durban and Johannesburg.

"It looks viable and we hope to start up by June. This will depend on the availability of development capital and the response of the local community," he said.

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OPERATION HUNGER FACES 'DIFFICULT' YEAR

Whites Seeking Aid as Hunger Grows

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 21 Jan 87 p 8

[Text]

This year may be one of the most difficult for Operation Hunger as starvation increases and funds are harder to come by, according to the relief organisation's executive director, Mrs Ina Perlman.

Since 1985 there has been a sharp increase in the number of urban dwellers requiring aid from Operation Hunger.

The organisation is now feeding 300 000

urban people a day, an increase of 200 000 since 1985.

An example of the plight in the urban areas is in Port Elizabeth where Operation Hunger feeds at least 165 000 people daily.

"This year will be a difficult one for Operation Hunger. Urbanites simply do not have the same survival techniques as homeland people," Mrs Perlman said.

She predicted an increase in the number of whites seeking aid. At the moment Operation Hunger is feeding about 20 000 whites a day.

"We never used to get appeals from whites, but these are on the increase. One of the most shattering aspects of white relief is that some of those who apply really do not need it. Of the first 100 cards we got requesting relief we found that

80 percent were cons."

She added: "My greatest fear is that in an economic upswing there will be more mechanisation and less people needed. Unemployment will rise and that means we will have a bigger job to do.

"There are so many school leavers, especially in the rural areas, who have been out of school for three years and more and have still no work," Mrs Perlman said.

Ina Perlman Explains Relief Activities

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 21 Jan 87 p 8

[Article by Susan Pleming]

[Text]

When Ina Perlman enters the rural areas women and children cheer.

Her arrival sparks festivity and while villagers sing and dance in Mrs Perlman's honour she looks at them shyly and smiles.

The head of Operation Hunger has been described by some people as South Africa's Mother Theresa. She would shudder at this description. Her modesty and "let's get down to it" attitude does not allow for gushy talk.

Tens of millions of rands have been raised by this dimunitive woman, her staff and the high-powered Businessmen's Action Committee to feed the starving and sponsor self-help projects.

Operation Hunger, the largest relief organisation in South Africa, was launched in August 1980 and 18 months later had raised R235 019. Since then it has experienced massive growth and the 1986/1987 annual budget was R12 million.

In her "wildest nightmare" Mrs Perlman said she never expected Operation Hunger would become the huge relief organisation it is today.

"Initially we saw ourselves as a temporary relief organisation to combat malnutrition and become involved in self-help projects. But, the drought changed this and because our network was so developed we found we were able to step in very quickly and help people who were starving."

BUDGET FOR THE HUNGRY

She adds: "People in South Africa are incredibly compassionate. I think they budget for the hungry as they would for tea, sugar and their holidays at the coast."

Mrs Perlman was aware of poverty at an early age. "Being brought up in Port Elizabeth made one very aware that there were people who were starving."

Her "career" in community help started in her 20's when she worked with the African Children's Feeding Scheme. Years later, in 1972 she joined the finance department at the South African Institute of Race Relations.

"Before I joined the institute I did an appallingly long stint of school galas, rugby matches and taking my four children from one place to another. I think I knew every rugby field and swimming pool in the Johannesburg area. When the job came up at the institute I jumped at the opportunity."

Mrs Perlman was appointed the southern Transvaal manager of the institute in 1974 and in 1980 Operation Hunger was launched. Operation Hunger has gone from strength to strength, but it "lives on the brink".

"The minute money comes in we spend it. The need is enormous and I live in constant fear that we won't have enough money. Every cent counts."

Earlier this year mealie meal rations had to be cut by half because of a shortage of funds. But a large donation from the German Government solved this crisis and once again full rations were sent to hungry recipients.

One of Operation Hunger's biggest crises was in September 1984 when it was R1 million in debt. "We owed this money to our suppliers and fortunately they agreed to wait for the money rather than let people go hungry. By November we had raised R5 million, 95 percent of which was raised by the Businessmen's Action Committee."

Until last year 90 percent of Operation Hunger's funds were raised in South Africa. In the past financial year this position has changed and about 30 percent has been donated from overseas governments and companies.

Although Operation Hunger has received massive public support Mrs Perlman fears for the future.

"People keep saying we have turned the corner and overcome the hunger problem, but we are still getting appeals all the time."

After a recession people assumed that the plight of the hungry would diminish.

"With each recession companies mechanise that little bit more which means more people lose their jobs and need help."

The good rains countrywide also gave people the wrong impression. Despite the rain in some areas the optimal period for planting crops has passed.

When numbers for feeding drop Mrs Perlman hopes to concentrate on self-help projects. At the moment Operation Hunger spends R100 000 a month on these projects.

Mrs Perlman speaks with pride of the successful self-help project in kwaNdebele. At one time Operation Hunger was feeding about 10 000 people in kwaNdebele. But, when their lucrative beadwork business was launched this dropped to 1 500.

One of her philosophies is not to "teach" a community about self-help. "One of the most fatal words is 'teach' because it implies superiority. We are there to support a community and to share knowledge if they want it. It takes a long time to break down that 'Yes Madam' relationship."

Feeding Programs in Venda Successful

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 21 Jan 87 p 8

[Text]

Recent surveys in Venda have shown the success of Operation Hunger's feeding schemes in countering malnutrition.

Surveys were conducted in a village where Operation Hunger had been working for some time and in another where a feeding scheme had just been launched. In both villages, residents' economic status and job opportunities were similar.

In Maphake village in Venda, where feeding has been undertaken for some time, very few children examined were malnourished. Of 72 children from the ages of one to two, only four were clinically malnourished and four underweight. Of 83 children examined from the ages of three to five, three were clinically malnourished and three underweight.

In the village of Masia, where feeding had just begun, 29 of 77 children from one to two were clinically malnourished and six underweight. Of 75 three to five-year-olds examined, 49 were clinically malnourished children and 14 were underweight.

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SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

MANUFACTURING VOLUMES RISING--Manufacturing production volumes are maintaining their upward climb. Preliminary figures for November shows a 1,9% improvement on November 1985. Although nearly 3% down on October, overall production was at its second highest monthly level in more than two years. Production between September and November reflected a 4,7% seasonally adjusted increase over the previous three months, and a 3,7% increase over September-November 1985. A breakdown of the figures--which are index-based with 1980 production being equal to 100--appears to confirm an upturn in consumer confidence and spending. Clothing production in November showed a 26-point leap compared with November 1985. Food production was barely changed, but beverages were down 12 points and tobacco five points. The problems of the motor industry were reflected in a nine-point decline in production of motor vehicles, parts and accessories. [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 15 Jan 87 p 2] /9317

DIFFICULT ENVIRONMENT FOR U.S. BUSINESSMEN--US businessmen who visit Africa are returning home with vivid memories of the continent's wildlife. However, it is not the four-legged wildlife of the game parks they remember but the two-legged species. The latest edition of International Update, magazine of the International Business Aviation Council, says Africa creates more problems for business travelers than anywhere else in the world. On SA, the magazine says US consular officials have had difficulties gaining access to Americans arrested since the emergency was declared and recommends that all Americans register with the US embassy or a consulate upon their arrival in SA. Among hazards encountered by businessmen flying to Africa are surly customs officials, unhelpful hotel staff, thieves and trigger-happy troops and police. Its findings--many relating to African airports--are based on first-hand experiences of US businessmen. SA is highlighted as a particular danger point from the moment of arrival. "Exercise caution in photographing or tape recording events that may be construed as being anti-government." [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 14 Jan 87 p 1] /9317

NEW SEA LINK--A new export sea link to Portugal begins operation next month. Christensen Canadian African Lines (CCAL) is to introduce a monthly Lisbon stop on its service from SA to Canada. There will be no stop in the opposite direction. Hans Oosterhuis, CCAL trade manager at shipping agent Nedlloyd Agencies, says the stop will add two days to sailing. [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 15 Jan 87 p 2] /9317

CALL FOR DEREGULATIONS--The Competition Board will submit wide-ranging reports on deregulation to government in the next six weeks. The reports, to be submitted to Economic Affairs and Technology Minister Danie Steyn, will deal with the deregulation of: Black trading; Trade licensing and business hours; Health regulations; Industrial parks; Taxis. Chairman of the Competition Board Stef Naude said yesterday in-depth consultations to secure the co-operation of government departments and local authorities had taken place since investigations began in August last year. This was vital, Naude emphasised, to prevent subversion of the proposals the board will push hard to have implemented speedily. He did not wish to comment on the contents of the reports but hinted that the import of the recommendations concerning black traders was "to lift restrictions on access and remove unwarranted obstacles." Issues dealt with included trade licences and land usage, though apparently not the Group Areas Act. A spokesman for the Small Business Development Corporation (SBDC) said the major concern of black traders--barring their exclusion from "white areas"--was regulations giving councils the power to allocate sites, to decide on whether a person could do business and to control business hours. The report on business hours related to lifting restrictions on Sunday shopping, Naude said, while the proposals on licensing dealt with the need to facilitate business entry. In terms of municipal ordinances a licence is required to open a business. The SBDC spokesman said this not only meant additional red tape but severely constrained the development of the informal sector. Health regulations were also far too strict, Naude said. As regards industrial parks, "substantial" deregulation on a limited geographical basis could occur if the board's report is accepted. They would be exempt from a variety of laws and regulations in terms of the Temporary Removal of Restrictions on Economic Activities Act. [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 14 Jan 87 p 2] /9317

OPENCAST MINING FROM RAND LEASES--Rand Leases Gold Mine has announced plans to carry out opencast mining operations which could see full milling capacity--originally envisaged for 1990--reached by June this year. The first of two gold plants has been commissioned and the mine is scheduled to pour its first bar of gold today. A progressive build-up aimed at the present plant's full capacity of 20 000 tons a month will continue in the remainder of the year, said director Ian Preston. The second phase of milling capacity, a 15 000-ton plant, is being brought forward to cater for extra production from opencast mining and will be available in the June quarter, according to Preston. The quarterly report to December shows ore milled for the first time since the West Rand mine last produced gold from underground workings in 1971. Trial milling in December produced 16 800 tons--5 800 of which is from underground operations, the balance from reclaimed surface material--which means the year to June's target total of 36 000 tons could be met next month. Financial results for the first half of the current year (to June) are also well ahead of predictions (based on a conservative projected gold price of R22 500/kg), with dump treatment and lease and interest receipts netting R1,67m before capex. The December quarter results are down on the previous three months--working revenue was R880 000 (R1,001m)--due to a sharply lower gold price received of R27 998/kg (30 260/kg) and an 8,3% fall in recovery grades to 0,44 g/t (0,48 g/t). [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 16 Jan 87 p 3] /9317

STARCH-FROM-WHEAT PLAN--Tongaat-Hulett is spending R15m to manufacture the raw material, vital-gluten, from wheat. Vital-gluten, an important starch ingredient in the baking industry, has to be imported, most of it from Australia. Tongaat-Hulett is building a starch-from-wheat plant at the Meyerton, Transvaal, factory of subsidiary African Products. [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 16 Jan 87 p 3] /9317

RANK XEROX HAS NOT QUIT--It was incorrectly reported in Business Day yesterday that Rank Xerox had disinvested from SA. It has not. Last May, Xerox chairman David Kearns set December 31, 1986 as a deadline for political progress in SA and said the corporation might disinvest unless certain requirements were met. This deadline has been postponed. [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 16 Jan 87 p 3] /9317

DRUG PRODUCER PLANS TO REMAIN--U.S. multi-national Schering-Plough, which quietly withdrew its cosmetics business from SA last week, will not impose medical sanctions against SA. Schering, the corporation's pharmaceutical arm, will continue to manufacture drugs at its Isando factory, which employs 170 people. A company spokesman said: "We're definitely not leaving. It's our ethical duty to provide pharmaceutical products to all peoples of this country." Schering's product portfolio includes anti-cancer drugs Intron-A and Eulexin, tropical steroids, anti-allergics and anti-biotics. The spokesman would not disclose the company's turnover but said Schering-Plough's pharmaceutical sales in SA far exceeded its cosmetics business. Total SA sales in 1984, the latest figure available, were about R18,7m and represent less than 1% of the group's world turnover. [Text] [By Hamish McIndoe] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 12 Jan 87 p 3] /9274

WOOL INDUSTRY 'CRISIS'--The R428m wool industry is said to be facing collapse unless the Wool Board changes policies farmers say are forcing major producers out of business. At a time when wool clips are fetching record prices farmers are turning to mohair and meat. Wool producers, resentful of the board's pool scheme, claim it has made wool farming unprofitable and caused a 27-million kg drop in wool production in eight seasons, in spite of a 752% wool-price increase in 14 years.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 15 Jan 87 p 3] /9317

IBM DENIES STAYING--The Financial Times reported yesterday that IBM, the world's largest computer company, had in practice not withdrawn from SA despite its declared decision to disinvest. IBM said it could not comment other than to insist it was leaving SA. [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 15 Jan 87 p 3] /9317

METAL WORKERS' SALARIES HIGHER--The person pushing that overflowing shopping trolley over your foot as you do your month-end shopping may turn out to be a chemical or a metal worker. As you hop up and down in pain, the odds are that the half-empty hand-basket that catches you behind the knee belongs to someone in the clothing or wood industries. Official figures show that workers in basic metal industries take home more at the end of the month than any others in the manufacturing industry--and more than four times the average pay-packet of workers in the wood industry. Combining salaried staff and wage-earners, average monthly pay in basic metal industries is R1,490. Close behind are

chemical workers (R1,421) and the machinery sector (R1,325). The average pay-packet of workers in the wood industry is R358, little more than one-third of the overall manufacturing sector average of R967. Clothing and footwear workers, while better off at R472 and R587 respectively, still won't have too much left over. Other average pay levels are: food industry workers (R725), beverages (R953), furniture (R890), plastics (R972) and transport equipment (R1,190). [Text] [By David Furlonger] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 21 Jan 87 p 1] /9274

DUTCH COMPANY PULL-OUT--Dutch vinyl floor producer Frobo-Krommennie (FK) plans to cut ties with SA after receiving warnings from police of possible terrorist attacks, a company spokesman in Assendelft, Netherlands, said yesterday. The announcement comes three days after leading Dutch trading company SHV said it was "conceding to terror" and would sell its Makro stores in SA. The move will not greatly affect FK's Durban-based agents Krommenie Ltd, since the Hepburn-family-owned Industrial Investment Company bought FK's SA operation five years ago. Krommenie MD Gavin Jeffrey said last night: "The FK product lines that we handle account for a very small amount of our business. The bulk of our flooring products are made locally." Krommenie employs 500 people and has an annual turnover of R50m. [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 23 Jan 87 p 1] /9274

RM EXPANSION TO CREATE 20,000 JOBS--The current expansion of the Rand Mines (RM) group will create jobs for nearly 20,000 people in the next seven years. This was revealed in the latest issue of Rand Mines Review--the group's in-house publication. The new workers will be employed right across the board in the gold, coal and base minerals divisions. Operations that will create the most new jobs include ERPM's R300m Far East Vertical project, the Eсом-тиed Khutala and Majuba collieries and the Harmony twin shaft complex. According to the review, ERPM's expansion will require an additional 7,000 people. The mine already has a labour force of about 21,000. The underground coal mines will employ 6,200 workers between them and Harmony's R25m No 4 twin shaft complex will provide an additional 3,000 jobs. The balance of the new jobs in the group will be created by projects such as the R53m City Deep sand treatment plant and the R11,8m Pilgrim's Rest sand/slime treatment plant. The expansion is expected to be complete in the mid 1990s. [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 27 Jan 87 p 12] /9274

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